FBIS

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FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR POLAND 19 APRIL

AU190904 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 19 Apr (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, left this morning for Warsaw.

He will pay a two-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Jozef Czyrek, Poland's minister of foreign affairs, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the PUWP.

'MILITARY HYSTERIA' IN BRITAIN OVER FALKLANDS

AU161400 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Volen Krumov, BCP London correspondent commentary on Falkland Islands conflict -- recorded]

[Text] First, it is becoming clear that the ruling circles in London are increasingly relying on the strength of their military forces in order to impose their colonial right over the administration of the Falkland Islands.

There are new reports every day about the requisitioning of ships for military purpose by the government, troops and military technical equipment being reinforced, and so on. The militarist campaign has already assumed a hysterical character. Sometimes we ask ourselves to what extent the ruling circles in London and the mass media, which are fanning the military hysteria, are aware of the real international situation.

Second, Great Britain is relying on military aggression and is trying at the same time to enlist the United States and the other capitalist countries in united political-economic actions against the aspirations of the developing countries to free themselves of neocolonial relations with the rich capitalist states. The so-called "mediator" role of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig reflects an increasingly overt and close coordination of political blackmail and diplomatic pressure by London and Washington over Argentina.

In this context we can also consider another factor which is of exceptional importance for international security: The ruling circles in Britain, and in the United States as well, no longer make any secret of the fact that what is involved is the creation of a new Pentagon and NATO base in the southern Atlantic.

Observed from London this conflict is assuming more and more dangerous proportions; dangerous, not because of the impossibility of finding a peaceful solution, but because of the intentional actions of the Conservative government which will not hesitate to go as far as mass bloodshed and an armed conflict with dangerous international consequences in order to satisfy the ambitions of its colonial past when Britain used the rule the world's oceans.

BTA COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S.-FRG AGREEMENT

AU162108 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 16 Apr 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "Dangerous Step Toward Escalation of Tension" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Apr (BTA) -- The new military agreement on increasing the US military presence on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany "in case of emergency and crisis," signed by the USA and the FRG, is an open challenge and threat for the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other European socialist states and a new step towards an escalation of tension between the East and the West.

Moreover, as the practice has shown, the USA always can and often resorts to deliberate provoking of states of emergency and crises in order to justify their policy of aggression.

The document signed in Bonn is a cynical disregard of the gestures of good will on the part of the Soviet Union for facilitating the Vienna and Geneva talks; the decision fulfilled for the unilateral considerable cutting down of the Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR and the decision on a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of nuclear missiles on the European part of the Soviet territory.

The new agreement reaffirms the US ambition to go ahead with its course of straining the international tension in order to justify its superarmament, a course of frustrating both the Vienna and Geneva talks. It is aimed at the fulfillment of the plan for the deployment of the new US nuclear missiles in West Germany and predominantly on the territory of the FRG at any cost. The US Government obviously assumes that the new agreement will exert a pressure on the other European NATO allies to conclude similar agreements. With this agreement the FRG commits itself closely to the US adventurous policy and becomes an accomplice to a dangerous move against the European security and world peace. By contributing to increasing the threat for the European security and world peace, both countries share completely the grave responsibility they are taking on to Europe and to the world.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION 18 APRIL

AU181748 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] On 18 April, Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee candidate Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in CEMA, departed for Moscow where he will take part in the 103d session of CEMA Executive Committee. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

LUKANOV ADDRESSES TOURISM ASSOCIATION 16 APRIL

AU161930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] As we previously reported, the third general assembly of the Association of Economic Tourism in Bulgaria dealing with working people's recreation was held at the Sofia Moskva Park Hotel today. Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Andrey Lukanov attended the meeting. Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also among those present.

Activities of the association during 1981 were discussed and forthcoming tasks were mapped out. The work at the meeting proceeded in the spirit of the critical remarks addressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the association in his address at the Bulgarian Trade Unions Ninth Congress. In this connection the report read at the meeting as well as the delegates' statements reflected a search for methods to overcome the existing shortcomings and to enhance the role of the association in an efficient development of tourism and recreation activities in our country.

In his speech Comrade Andrey Lukanov dwelt on the basic trends of work of the association:

[Begin recording] First, and above all other things, we need a full utilization and exploitation of the existing number of accomodations. This means that reconstruction and modernization of this base are required. It also means that we must overcome primitivism in the state of the material-technical base of recreation and tourism, especially as regards recreation I would say, in view of the fact that the major part of this material base was created in an era when such were the criteria and opportunities existing at that time. In third place I would like to mention the necessity of a comprehensive development of the basic areas and seasons of intensive recreation and tourism. The building of the infrastructure, as well as the construction of health protection centers, rehabilitation centers, trade and services establishments, sports and entertainment premises, and so forth is very important. [end recording]

POSSIBILITY OF BREZHNEV-REAGAN SUMMIT VIEWED

LD190846 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 19 Apr (CTK) -- Today's RUDE PRAVO said that Leonid Brezhnev made clear on Saturday his positive stand on a Soviet-American summit meeting, and that it is now the U.S. President's turn.

The daily noted that prominent representatives of the Reagan administration, including the President himself, spoke in a very vague way about the question in the past several months, and never failed to list a number of demands which they linked with the holding of a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan, although they knew that many of them were unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

"The position of the Soviet Union differs diametrically from this non-constructive approach. Just as in the past, the Soviet side speaks, in Leonid Brezhnev's response, quite concretely -- proposing both the place and time for an eventual meeting.

Understandably, the prime prerequisite of success of a summit meet are thorough, solid preparations and approach to the negotiations. Failure to respect this by the American side was undoubtedly one of the causes why the U.S. Congress has not yet ratified the important SALT 2 treaty signed by Leonid Brezhnev and former U.S. President James Carter in 1979, RUDE PRAVO said.

RUDE PRAVO ON 'TRUE AIM OF HAIG'S MISSION'

AU151315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 82 p 1

[CTK London dispatch: "Solution of the Falklands Dispute in a Blind Alley; an Armed Conflict Can Break Out Any Time; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] London, 13 Apr (CTK) -- NEGOTIATIONS ON A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ARGENTINA ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS ARE STILL IN A BLIND ALLEY, AND AN ARMED CONFLICT CAN BREAK OUT ANY TIME.

The core of the problem still is that Britain does not want to give up its colonial sovereignty over the islands occupied at the beginning of April by Argentina, and demands that the Argentine troops be withdrawn from the islands before any further negotiations are begun. On the other hand Argentina does not want to withdraw from its claim to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. According to information supplied this Tuesday by the representatives of the Argentine mission to the United Nations, on Monday Argentina sent a message to the Security Council chairman; it contains conditions for the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the islands. They include the condition that the British fleet on its way to the islands be halted and that the trade embargo against Argentina be canceled, and they demand that Britain must not strive to restore the colonial stature of the Falklands.

Since Monday, the Falkland Islands have been subjected to a British naval blockade. As announced by Arias Stella, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, at a press conference in Lima, the Argentine Government had accepted the Peruvian proposal on a 72-hour truce for a conciliatory [smirny] settlement of the dispute. So far Britain has not replied to the Peruvian proposal and is obviously persisting in the ultimatum declared on Thursday by Secretary of State for Defense Nott, namely that the British ships "would be the first to open fire" on any Argentine vessel in the 200-mile zone around the islands. The London Defense Ministry is systematically refusing to publish any details both about the British fleet which is sailing in the direction of the Falkland Islands, or about the number of submarines thus far maintaining the blockade of the islands.

The Argentine DYN press agency announced on Tuesday that the Argentine Government had rejected the U.S.-British proposal that Argentina should share with the United States and Britain the joint administration of the Falklands until the dispute is resolved.

According to the Argentine agency, this proposal was conveyed to Argentine Foreign Minister Mendez on Monday evening by U.S. Secretary of State Haig by telephone from London.

The Argentine paper CLARIN stated in connection with Haig's proposal that its substance lies in the establishment of a "triparite administration" of the islands with U.S. participation. In this context the political observers in Argentina are pointing out that THE SUBMITTED PROPOSAL CLEARLY SHOWS THE TRUE AIM OF HAIG'S MISSION: UNDER THE PRETEXT OF MEDIATING BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ARGENTINA, TO ACHIEVE A U.S. PRESENCE ON THE ISLANDS, WHICH ARE A SIGNIFICANT STTRATEGIC POINT IN THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC.

Product of UK Colonialism

LD161232 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (CTK) -- Colonialism, one of the most disgusting products of imperialist policy, is to blame for the Falklands crisis, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"Britain is ready to go to war to keep one of its last colonies... as long as the vestiges of colonial empires exist in the world, as long as imperialism pursues, in defiance of objective changes in international relations, a policy of neocolonialism, similar crises as the present British-Argentine conflict over the Falklands can arise," the paper added.

It recalled that the Falklands problem was born when the islands, with British guns pointed at them, were declared part of the British colonial empire in 1833. Today it is "eloquent proof that U.N. resolutions on the liquidation of colonial domination have not been fully implemented."

The British Conservative Government, its Prime Minister Thatcher and the bourgeois circles she represents, are now sharpening the situation, stubbornly seeking a military solution to the problem, "apparently forgetting that Britain has long lost its imperial position."

Commenting the ostentatiously "neutral approach" of the United States to the issue RUDE PRAVO said it cannot conceal the fact that the U.S. favours the British colonialists whose government "completely serves the foreign policy concepts of Ronald Reagan." Therefore, "to keep the Margaret Thatcher government in power, Washington is even willing to risk something -- for instance complications in relations with South American states."

"The U.S. also pursues its own selfish strategic, power and perhaps also economic interests... the Falklands Islands have an undoubted military-strategic importance for the U.S. and it should not be forgotten that the information on oil resources in the islands area comes from American sources," the paper stressed.

U.S. SANCTIONS ON POLAND 'POLITICALLY SHORTSIGHTED'

LD170857 Prague CTK in English 0816 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 17 Apr (CTK) -- The fact that Ronald Reagan is not giving up the policy of sanctions proves that the present U.S. administration is politically shortsighted, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today in its commentary on the imposition of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland.

The daily pointed out that in contrast to the U.S. administration the West European governments have already taken a proper lesson from the boomerang effect of various discriminatory measures against the socialist community, for Washington, however, the sixty-year long history of unsuccessful economic pressure and extortion of the Soviet Union is not obviously sufficiently convincing.

The daily underlined that thanks to the continuing trade between West and East European countries more than 2 million West European working people have a job. In other words, trade with socialist countries is an important factor of social stability of the E.E.C. member countries, the daily said.

10TH ALL-TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONTINUES

Hoffmann Address 15 Apr

LD151644 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0825 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Speech delivered by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions at the 10th Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades delegates, dear guests.

Five years have passed since the last congress. As laid down by the statutes, the Central Council of Trade Unions has come before the 10th All-Trade Union Congress to deliver its account of the work done and to submit proposals for the direction of trade union activity in the coming period.

In the course of those past 5 years we have, under the CPCZ leadership and in fraternal unity and cooperation with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, made significant progress in building an advanced socialist society in our country. While the general crisis has further deepened in the capitalist world, while inflation has increased there and while the number of jobless has approached the figure of 30 million, in Socialist Czechoslovakia, regardless of the difficulties which we have had to overcome, we have achieved further advancement, the development of the national economy has continued and the living standard of the working people has increased.

Our effort has been seriously complicated by unfavorable external circumstances. This involves in particular the aggravating international situation and the esclating discriminatory policy of imperialism against the countries of the socialist community. Export, import and credit possibilities have worsened, competition on world markets has sharpened and the prices or raw materials, energy and foodstuffs have increased sharply.

The new situation was analyzed in detail by the 16th CPCZ Congress which pointed out that the economic sphere was not fully prepared to cope with such obstacles and problems. The planning activity failed to keep abreast with the changes. We failed to make progress in achieving the long-term strategic aim of increasing the effectiveness of production, maximal economy and quality of all work, making investment construction more effective and realistic, applying science and technology in practice. For all these reasons we have failed to attain the planned rates of growth of the national income. We were forced to cut back on certain parts of our social program and had to abandon some entirely, and even carry our adjustments in retail prices.

Nonetheless, we succeeded in fulfilling essence the social program of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Social consumption and the average wage of the working people increased and their social guarantees were strengthened. Education, sciences and gulture developed further and the educational standard of people grew. Socialist democracy deepened and the participation of the working people in the management of production and the administration of public affairs increased. The process under which our nations and nationalities have drawn closer to each other, both economically and culturally, on the principiles of equality and mutual trust, has continued.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has played an active role since the Ninth All-Trade Congress in the development of socialist society. It has expressed its resolute support for the aims of the 15th CPCZ Congress and worked out its program on that basis. The multifaceted activity of trade union bodies and organizations was enhanced. We cemented together even more strongly the millions-strong ranks of trade unionists and united them around the CPCZ. The demanding program for the further building of an advanced socialist society, adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, gave our congress an important task.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, as an important factor in pushing through the interests of society as a whole as well as of the justified needs and rights of the working people, is dutybound to make its own positive contribution to the constructive effort, to play an increasingly more important role in the further social advancement and to fulfill even more responsibly its irreplaceable mission.

Political and organizational preparations and the extensive activity of the past 7 months leading to the current congress created good prerequisites for our diliberations and our further activity after the congress. In the business-like, critical and self-critical atmosphere that prevailed at annual membership meetings, enterprise and individual trade union conferences, the Czech and Slovak congresses as well as the state-wide congresses of individual trade unions the results of the work of the past 5 years were evaluated and valuable ideas and proposals made. At the deliberations of trade union members there rang out the resolve to work honestly, to translate into practice the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the new, more difficult situation.

The entire precongressional preparation, enhanced by the development of working initiative, demonstrated once again that the working people see in the CPCZ policy the perspective of their life and the guarantee of their social needs.

Comrades! The social development set out by the 16th CPCZ ongress is the continuation of the path along which the party has led the working class and other groups of working people to a victory over exploiters and to social liberation and the building of a new life. In this connection, we recall the red trade unions, which were born 60 years ago as a steadfast support for the communist party. We are developing their revolutionary legacy also today.

The unity of the working class and other groups of working people found its expression in 1945 in the United Trade Union Movement. This unity ranks among the greatest historic gains of the Czechoslovak people and, as in other countries, had to be won in the face of attempts by our class enemies and opportunists to undermine this.

We know well that the unity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and its rich activity can be developed further only on the basis of the consistant realization of the CPCZ policy which corresponds fully to the basic interests of the working people of our country.

As documented in the detailed written information and in the factual report, in the period between the 9th and 10th All-Trade Union Congress, we made a persistent effort to deepen the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the basic trade union functions in keeping with the Leninist notion of the role of trade unions in building an advanced socialist society. We responded to the exactingness and complexity of tasks by stepping up the activity of primary trade union organizations and members, by improving the activity of trade union bodies and by influencing positively all aspects of life of the working man.

We can state, and this was demonstrated by the annual membership meeting, by conferences and congresses, that the tasks set out by the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress have been on the whole successfully fulfilled. [applause]

Credit for this goes to the concentrated effort of trade union bodies and the selfless work of the nearly 2 million strong body of trade union officials and the overwhelming majority of the members of our vast organization. They all deserve our recognition and our warm gratitude.

The results achieved provide us with even greater possibilities to share even more markedly in the realization of the party policy, represent effectively the interests and express the needs of the working people. We do not conceal the fact that there still exist many weak areas, shortcomings and problems in our trade union work. Some of these have been persisting stubbornly for years. Preparations for the congress have highlighted them again. We have to wage a resolute struggle against them also in the future and to do everything possible to ensure that the trade union movement which today is stronger, more united and more capable of taking action holds its own also in the new, more demanding conditions.

We are able to set out for ourselves even higher aims for the eighties and to participate with even greater initiative and resolve in the solving of socially-wide tasks set by the party program.

The Central Committee report delivered at the 16th CPCZ Congress by Comrade Gustav Husak says: Society expects from trade unions that their role to initiate things and their responsibility in making joint decisions and ensuring the economic development of society will grow further. We declare with all our responsibility that we will not fail our society and the party in this expectation. [applause]

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement accepts the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions as a firm basis of the program for its own activity. It will implement it energetically because it wants to and will serve honestly and consistently the cause of the working class and all working people. [applause]

The aim toward which we will be directing all our endeavors in the coming years is as follows: to develop broadly the role and joint responsibility of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement for the further development of socialist society and to deepen markedly the active share of trade unions in the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress program. [applause]

The attainment of this objective requires us to proceed in the coming period even more consistantly from the lasting and proven values and principles which express and secure that important socially-wide role and the revolutionary mission of the socialist trade union. We will rely on the historic experiences and revolutionary traditions. We will make use of everything which has enriched trade union activity in the last decade and which was affirmed by life itself as correct and beneficial. We will consolidate and protect even more resolutely trade union unity.

Comrades: the more complicated external and internal conditions are,the more difficult the tasks which we are fulfilling, the more responsible is the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. If we are to cope with them successfully in all areas of social life then it is necessary to mobilize all creative forces and capabilities of the working class and other working people, strengthen the position of trade unions within the political system of socialism, to seek relentlessly more effective courses of action at all levels and in all areas and directions of trade union activity. Therein lies the new quality of socialist commitment, socially-wide responsibility and the revolutionary nature of our trade union organization in the coming period.

We trade unionists fully acknowledge the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, the CPCZ, in society. [applause]

We are concerned to ensure that the party policy is close and understandable to people, that every trade union member realizes that this policy corresponds also to his vital interests. Our key task is to exert influence on the working people to enable them with this conviction to fulfill this policy actively in their everyday lives.

The working class has always been and is the main social force of revolutionary trade unions. Its connections with social ownership, its vital interest in strengthening and developing socialist ownership has predestined it to combine and express the interests of all working people, to assume vanguard positions in realizing socialist ideas. Our utmost duty is to ensure that the working class is able to apply and develop fully its activity, that its participation in management and administration and in the political, economic and cultural development of the country is expanded and that its working and living conditions are continuously improved.

Especially from this viewpoint it is necessary to adopt more rapidly and energetically the work of trade unions, trade union bodies and organizations to the requirements of today, to concern oneself more boldly with economic, social and society's problems, by our active work we will contribute to strengthening the power of the working class, reinforcing its key role in developing socialist society. The working class judges with full justification its trade union organization by the way in which it discharges its role within society as the ruling class and the main creator of socialist values.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will continue to work to strengthen the ties between the working class and cooperative farmers. These ties will be projected even more specifically also in cooperation between the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and above all between the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers and the Union of Cooperative Farmers. We want to strengthen further this cooperation so that it will help to broaden and utilize the proven experiences gained by the working class among cooperative farmers. We will also encourage workers in industrial branches to meet more fully and in better quality the demanding requirements of the developments and intensification of large scale socialist agricultural production in the interest of ensuring self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs.

The program for further building an advanced socialist society requires that trade union work is also directed toward the intensification of cooperation between the working class and the intelligentsia. Between the working class and the intelligentsia there exist close ties which are founded on common interests in securing the political, economic and cultural development of the country. Cooperation with the scientific and technical intelligentsia is inevitably coming into the forefront today. Scientific workers and technical intelligentsia form an important part of our united trade union organization. It is most desirable that they find a broad scope within the ranks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to assert their interests and needs and to develop the closest possible comradely cooperation with the working class and other working people. This is why it is up to the individual trade unions and the primary organizations in plants, research and scientific institutions to pay greater attention and care to the work and life of the technical intelligentsia so that scientists, technicians and likewise economic workers and other members of the intelligentsia regard the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement as its trade union organization which, also effectively defends their interests.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement combines within its ranks a majority of members of the organizations and political parties associated within the national front. For this reason it plays an important role under the leadership of the CPCZ in bringing closer together classes and social groups within our society and strengthening the community of our nations and nationalities based on internationalism. As a result of its being mass-based and universal in nature it is called upon to contribute significantly to the moral and political unity of the people, create conditions to satisfy its diverse interests, and assert the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the socialist state.

From the needs of the further development of socialist democracy there flows the necessity to strengthen the effective share of trade unions in the activity of the national front at all levels. We shall continue to intensify comradely cooperation, in particular with the Socialist Union of Youth, the Union of Cooperative Farmers, the Scientific and Technical Society, the Women's Union, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, the Physical Training Union, the Red Cross and other organizations which look after the manysided and diverse interests of our citizens.

Comrades! In securing the tasks facing an advanced socialist society, as also shown in the current period, relations between trade unions and the socialist state are coming into the forefront more and more conspicuously. In these relations is our common interest reflected. We proceed from the premise that the socialist state embodies the rule of the working class, is its power tool and fulfills the organizational role in the implementation of the economic, social and cultural policy of the CPCZ. We are consistantly guided by the principle that this class foundation, the realization of this program and policy as well as the identical fundamental aims set out by the party presuppose, enable and require one to continously intensify cooperation between the organs of the socialist state and socialist trade unions. At the same time we are well aware of the fact that from the objectively different position of the state and trade unions in the political system of socialism, there also flows the appropriate division of labor and the corresponding responsibility.

Life however also brings departures from these principles, manifestations of underestimations of the role played by trade unions and the violation of good cooperation and legitimate trade union rights. We cannot dismiss them lightly and ignore them. The essential thing however is that such instances can and must be tackled as they arise and this bv joint discussions in the spirit of socialist legal code within the framework of socialist social relations. The leading and integrating role of the CPCZ provides a guarantee of this.

As far as we are concerned we will do our utmost to ensure that cooperation between state bodies and trade unions is developed in the interests of socialism, in the interests of the working people.

The Central Trade Union Council sees to it that trade union bodies at all levels up to the factory committees make daily use of the rights anchored in Czechoslovak legislature, which guarnatee them cooperation, joint decision-making and even the right to exercise social control. We regard it as necessary to criticize the disregarding of the rights of trade union bodies, organizations and working people manifested by a section of state and economic officials. Equally it is essential to criticize those trade union bodies and their officials who do not make use of their rights and who do not possess enough courage and resolve to thoroughly enforce remedial measures. In this connection it is necessary to state that in the recent period, since the Seventh Plenum of the Central Trade Union Congress, regular joint discussions between the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council and the Presidium of the CSSR Government have proved to be successful. A number of beneficial measures have come out of them of which members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the public were informed.

The discussion which took place on the eve of our congress constituted an important step toward the intensification of cooperation. It was agreed to resolve important questions which were justly the subject of debates during the period leading to the congress and which are also contained in the report submitted. Similar discussions are taking place at the republican and branch level and in individual regions and districts. Not all the discussions are however bringing the necessary results, and blame for this is attached to our officials in particular, who do not always raise burning problems and for this reason these discussions are marked by a certain degree of generality.

The method of joint examination and resolution of tasks by state and trade union bodies must be utilized far more in the interest of mobilization of social forces and resources. Equally, in the same way, it is necessary to carry out regular discussions within the entire enterprise sector between factory and enterprise committees and the management of economic and other organizations.

We attach great importance to the active cooperation between trade union bodies and national committees in regions and districts. The regional and district trade union councils ought to strive with greater resoluteness for the immediate implementation of joint agreements so that people can convince themselves that their observations have been met with a response, that shortcomings are being eliminated and things are turning for the better. This involves in particular an improvement in the transport serving working people, an improvement in the quality of the work of the distribution network and services, an improvement in health care, housing and in the overall living environment.

Trade union officials who have been elected as deputies to serve in the national committees must assist more effectively the development of this cooperation and the solution of individual problems, and naturally we also place such a demand on trade union officials and deputies serving in higher representative bodies.

During recent years a number of legal norms and political decisions have been made which extend the rights of higher trade union bodies and workers committees. We have submitted to the congress a comprehensive digest of the valid provisions governing the position, rights and duties of the works committees and higher bodies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. All are contained in the laws and other legal regulations, in the documents and resolutions of the party, government and the Central Council of Trade Unions.

They testify to the fact that trade union rights in Czechoslovakia are truly extensive. This has also been expressed in the declaration of the federal assembly of Czechoslovakia of 9 April 1980, the general declaration of trade union rights adopted by the Ninth World Trade Union Congress in Prague, which emphasized that the rights of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement are ensured by the socialist social system and protected by law. In connection with that the federal assembly has appealed to the state and economic bodies asking them to respect the position of trade unions. Comrades, it is therefore necessary to utilize these rights consistently in all work of trade union bodies. This system of directives and norms, however, was created at different times and is considerably fragmented. Some directives must be harmonized with the new conditions, above all with the application of the set of measures for improving the planned management of the national economy and with the further development of socialist democracy. Likewise, it is desirable to formulate in law the existing position of the enterprise branch committees and higher trade union bodies vis-a-vis the relevant economic partners. We are also thinking about the possibilities of using further legal rights which are enshrined in the legal codes of other socialist countries. For example, guarantees granted to trade union officials who, in the course of pursuing all-society interests and the needs of the working people, collectives and individuals, are forced to criticize incorrect and bureaucratic actions of some managers and shortcomings in the management and organization of work, and thus find themselves in a complex situation. Likewise it is necessary to express in a relevant norm certain rights of higher trade union bodies. We recommend that the congress entrust the Central Council of Trade Unions with the preparation and approval of the relevant proposals to be submitted to the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and to the Federal Assembly. As emphasized by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the work of trade unions is unique in many respects and it is impossible to lower the high demand in their activity. In this context we recall again the well-known but still not fully appreciated words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that trade unions are a school of management and control, a school of economy and communism. This is a valid and still true characterization of the essence and role of the trade union movement in socialism. In trade unions one generation after another is learning to think and act in the socialist say, to realize the common interests of the working class and other working people. For this reason it is our basic duty to deepen the coresponsibility of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and to raise the activity of trade unionists in implementing the party's policy, in developing the political system of socialism, in strengthening the power of the working class, in defending and fulfilling the rights of the working people.

Comrades. The results we have achieved since the 9th All-Trade Union Congress in the economic and social development of society are the fruit of the selfless work and the development of the initiative of the working people. It has been above all the workers' collectives, brigades of socialist labor, comprehensive rationalization brigades, and thousands of real heroes from various spheres and branches who, in a decisive way, contributed to the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Through the fulfillment of their socialist pledges they made a contribution to raising the effectiveness and quality of production, to savings in materials, energy and other values within the framework of the trade union milliard [a campaign of saving measures]. The application of inventions and suggestions for improvement represents a total social benefit worth approximately Kcs 36 billion. It has been possible to enrich the basic funds of the national economy with capacities of all-social importance. The highest number of apartments in the history of our 5-year plans has been built. No doubt, we can, also on your behalf, thank from this rostrum the collectives and all individuals who, through their honest work, have made a contribution to achieving the good results.

We also express our acknowledgments to the working people who are honorably fulfilling pledges concluded in honor of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and who are contributing with initiative to the realization of the difficult tasks of the 2d year of the seventh 5-year plan. [applause]

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has an irreplaceable mission to discharge in mobilizing the working people toward the development of initiative and socialist competition and in supporting efforts aimed at achieving a high degree of all work, discipline and order.

The report of the party's Central Committee delivered at the 16th CPCZ Congress by Comrade Husak stresses that concern for enhancing the initiative and for socialist competition among the working people will continue to rank among the foremost tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. The way the initiative of people will be developing in our country depends to a considerable degree on trade unions. We must not permit the activity and selflessness of the working people to be devalued by formalism, excessive red tape and by shortcomings in the organization of labor and management.

These are telling words. We must truthfully admit that despite many good results and exemplary deeds in the development of working initiative many shortcomings are truly manfested in socialist competition. The selflessness and endeavor of the working people have not been able to manifest themselves always fully and obstacles and shortcoming have not been successfully surmounted and eliminated, which means that we have not achieved all the objectives we have set before ourselves.

It is essential to approach the fulfillment of the current tasks in the national economy in a specific and differentiated manner with the knowledge of the situation in the individual branches, enterprises and plants to ensure that the current mass nature of the competitive movement grows into the desirable quality and makes the necessary economic contribution. We will achieve this only if the realization of the tasks aimed at implementing the strategic line, that is, a high degree of effectiveness, quality and economy and the promotion and utilization of scientific and technological progress, become the axis of competition.

Above all from this viewpoint we will apply the demands on socialist competition, assess and compare exactingly the results achieved, promote and disseminate the most progressive experiences, develop comradely help and cooperation and exercise a proper concern regarding the just material and moral appreciation of the best collectives and individuals. Out of the tasks on which we focused the attention of individual trade unions and primary organizations already at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions in 1979 we again recall the efficient and economic use of fuels, energy, metals and other materials, the improvement in the quality of products both for domestic and foreign markets, the narrowing of the range of goods in short supply which can be manufactures from domestic resources and the fulfillment of investment plans. If we spoke about these task with all seriousness 3 years ago, then they are much more urgent today.

The development of working initiative and the improvement of pledges as regards their quality ought to be influenced favorably by the introduction of the set of measures to improve the system of the planned management of the national economy. This is why it is desirable for every worker to adopt the principles of the set of measures projected into the conditions of the individual enterprises, plants and places of work and for the collectives to work in accordance with them. We call on individual trade unions together with the individual ministries and production-economic units to give the necessary direction to competition and initiative in individual branches and sectors. It is their duty to monitor how economic management is creating the necessary preconditions for the development of initiative and at the same time to help the works committees to demand the necessary conditions and win working collectives over to their conscious participation in competition.

In the entire nonproductive sphere, too, the issue will be that of the enforcement of the strictest possible economy and the rational utilization of material and financial resources. People justly wonder why, for instance, the costs and prices of services are increasing when they are often not immediately available and when the quality provided is low.

This is a very sensitive political question. We expect the primary organizations to make sure that cooperatives uniting workers, which ensure all sorts of services will view these matters as the center of their attention and that they will deal with them responsibly. The value of the socialist pledges and the standards of the competition movement are determined by the pruposeful organizational and educational activity of the working collectives where every worker should know the tasks of the plan, the technological-economic norms and the earning possibilities.

However, the competition movement cannot be developed in such places of work where smooth supplies of materials are not ensured, where the organization of work and production does not function properly. This means that in this respect, too, we must achieve the fulfillment of Lenin's dictum: Fewer bombastic phrases, more ordinary everyday work. One of the forms of leading to theunification of the effort made by the final producer and by his suppliers, to greater cooperation and interrelation between the pledges of various collectives, lies in the comprehensive socialist pledges. Trade unions should endeavor to overcome the barriers within the branches and between them; they should open the path toward more understanding of and less indifference to the mutual needs of enterprises in the suppliers-consumers relations and in material-technological supplies; they should overcome obstacles of all sorts and, more determinedly than to date, pursue the adoption of comprehensive pledges. The initiative of the working people brings an invaluable economic effect but its educational influence is equally important. In this respect a unique role in played by the competition for the honorary title Brigade of Socialist Labor. At the moment the slogan, to work in a socialist way - to live in a socialist way, is followed by 3 million of working people. This is a vast and transforming force. The greater part of these brigades is a true example of an examplary attitude to work and of the socialist way of life. The practice of the comprehensive brigades provides a number of new possibilities. The remarkable results of the brigades cause the justified admiration of society and deserve that we appreciate them also here at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. [applause]

However, there are also collectives whose activity is not in keeping with the title Brigade of Socialist Labor, collectives which stagnate and are in no way different from mediocre collectives. It is our responsibility that every collective bearing the title of Brigade of Socialist Labor is clearly different from other collectives. But even the possibilities of the best collectives, brigades of socialist labor,are not fully exhausted. The demanding tasks approved by the 16th party congress require that we utilize them fully. We welcome thenew directives for the activity of the brigades being understood not only by trade union bodies but also by the collectives themselves.

Concrete stimuli for the further development of the movement can be provided by the all-state branch conferences of the brigades of socialist labor where they will be able to exchange experiences and acquaint themselves with the main aims of the competition in the relevant ministry and branch. Since the development of initiative, to a great extent, depends on trade unions it is necessary that trade unions, all trade union bodies, and above all primary organizations, pay attention to this question and deal with it consistently.

Comrades. For the intensification and the further growth of the national economy, the practical application of the scientific-technological progress is literarly of the most decisive importance. The connection of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism is a great revolutionary task. The main responsibility for the application of science and technology in the interest of the intensification of production and of the enter national economy, naturally, lies with the organizers of production. But without the participation of the people, without the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, it is not possible to achieve the required results in this sphere either.

This is why it is important that trade union organizations do more for the utilization of scientific and technological gains. It is necessary to mobilize all reserves existing in plants and to strive to ensure that the raising of the technical level of production is linked with theimprovement of working conditions, the elimination of physically demanding labor, the raising of the technical qualification of people and the strengthening of technological discipline.

Comprehensive rationalization brigades play a big role in linking sciences and production. We value their work and we shall support and remunerate their work even more. We shall see to it that trade union bodies help in the development of rationalizational activities in every branch and especially in the engineering sector, that even small rationalization measures which help to resolve current shortcomings in workshops and workplaces are not neglected.

We commend the initiative of innovators and inventors who have set themselves the aim of giving Kcs 45 billion to the national economy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in terms of benefits accrued to society as whole from the utilization of their innovative proposals and inventions. Trade union bodies are dutybound to demand more resolutely the elimination of various red-tape obstacles, which often impede the application of their creative endeavors. The Central Committees of the metal workers trade union, the chemical workers' trade union and the construction workers' trade union, where 70 percent of all innovative proposals originate, have a special responsibility in this respect. It is also necessary to defend more resolutely the justified demands of innovators and inventors and not to tolerate the circumvention of laws in the remuneration of their work.

The closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries in the sphere of science, technology, research and production is of prime importance in the effort to marshall the national economy along the path of intensive development by way of scientific and technological progress. The fact that it is possible to make better use of the initiative of the collectives working in enterprises engaged in cooperation with the enterprises in the USSR and other CEMA countries, is borne out by the first successful steps in international competition such as the realization of joint Czechoslovak-Soviet projects, the construction of nuclear plants, Prague's Metro, and the exploitation of mineral wealth and sciences. We are convinced that the importance of international competition will grow further, that it will be enriched by new beneficial forms and will gradually embrace other important programs in the individual branches. Individual trade unions must pay constant attention to them and given them all-round support. This task is of such importance that it must be projected also in the plan of action of the executive bodies of the Central Trade Union Council.

Comrades! The development of socialist society and socialist democracy is dependant to a decisive degree on the growth of participation by working people in management. As the participation of working people in management expands in depth, so are they becoming real managers of the common property. Their interest in the fulfillment of the tasks grows, and they manifest their implacable attitude to disorders, irresponsibility and shortcomings in the organization of production. This places big demands on leading economic workers and on trade union organizations. It calls for patient work with people and for educating them toward social responsibility and an active share in the management of production. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, at the start of socialist construction, pointed out that to introduce the participation of working people in management in the political sphere is much easier than in the economic sphere, but it is the second which is important for the success of socialism.

How farsighted and highly topical are these words in our current conditions. The utilization of the participation of working people in management -- which constitutes one of the main advantages and the source of strength of socialism -- is all the more urgent the more complicated the tasks we tackle, and the higher are the demands on the quality of management and planning. The issue is that of the trade union bodies and organizations being well, qualified, stimulative and demanding partners of the state and economic bodies, utilizing far more effectively their possibilities and rights to promote a fruitful participation of collectives in the drafting, implementation and controlling of plans and in resolving problems at individual workplaces.

Unfortunately, the majority of economic managers still do not appreciate the role of the collectives of the working people, either in the setting up of the plan or in the detailing of the approved tasks. In line with the party demands on trade unions, we have repeatedly and critically pointed out that the planning and managerial bodies demand draft plans at such short notice that it is practically impossible to discuss them with the working collectives, with the brigades of socialist labor, at production meetings, and sometimes even at the Enterprise Committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. It is also disturbing that only just under half of the enterprise committees take advantage of their legal right to express their view of the annual plan, and that the number of such enterprises continues to drop.

Moreover, a number of enterprise committees support demands for additional funds and investment means without criticism and irrespective of all-social interests and reserves which can be mobilized in their own enterprise.

The central committees of trade unions are enjoined, together with the ministries and the leadership of the production-economic units, to substantially improve the quality of the help afforded to the enterprise committees, and to lead them toward higher demands, so that already, during the period of the preparation of the plan, the attention of the working people is concentrated on qualitative indices and on the creation of resources, which also influence the standards of rewards and the material interest of the working collectives. The set of measures for improving the system of planned management has created prerequisites for using the method of counterplanning [vstricne planovani] which have long been called for. But in order to familiarize the people with counterplanning and to make it effective, the appropriate conditions must first be created. It cannot be expected that this type of planning will find its way into practice thanks only to the contribution it makes to the fund of collective material interest, more so, when taking into account that the existing experiences of some collectives, who have adopted counterplanning with initiative, show that the principles of counterplanning are not always respected by the higher organs. Counterplanning will bring results only if there is a well-thought-out organizational and educational work in trade union cells and brigades, and only if the working people understand the immediate connection between better satisfying their needs and the results of their work.

The need for broadening the participation of working people in the setting up of the plan and its realization requires that we deal with the causes of the persistantly insufficient utilization of production meetings. At almost every session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and also on other occasions, we have emphasized that the possibilities and influence of production meetings is not always and everywhere fully appreciated. Production meetings, the stimuli from the working people and their endeavor to contribute to a more effective economy, constitute an indivisible part of the development of socialist democracy. Let us therefore, together with economic managers, seek improvement, let us stimulate the concrete interest of the working people in the solving of the current shortcomings in production, in a smooth fulfillment of the plan, since this is in line with the role of such committed managers, as all trade unionists should be. This demands that the central committees of trade unions, together with ministries, regularly deal with checking the realization of the principles concerning production meetings in the context of their activity.

Considering the fact that at the annual meetings many new shop stewards were elected who have no experience from the organization of production meetings, and that also many foremen do not know well the principles of organizing production meetings, it will be useful to find an appropriate method of filling this serious gap and to make sure that production meetings fulfill their important task.

As early as at the Eighth All-Trade Union Congress we mentioned the necessity of permanent production meetings at the level of shops, enterprises and works. In applying the improved system of management of the national economy we miss this link still more -- something which is borne out by the fact that in some enterprise shop and work committees have used their own initiative to start with the organiztion of production meetings.

The Central Council of Trade Unions prepared a draft of principles for the activity of permanent production meetings and, as we have agreed recently with the Government Presidium, after the congress we will begin to try them out in practice. When we stress the need for increasing the involvement of working people in the production management in factories and enterprises, we cannot omit the factories and enterprises' collective agreements. The principles which we have approved with the government are proving competent, and the significance of collective agreement is definitely increasing.

It is however desirable that they gain even greater authority for the economic workers as well as for the enterprises' committees and higher trade union bodies.

So we have agreed with the CSSR Government Presidium that the registration of collective agreements by relevant economic and trade union bodies be renewed. We ask the trade unions to consistently (?follow) the principle that wherever an enterprise committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is in operation, a collective agreement ought to be concluded. We call your attention to the fact that by concluding collective agreements in enterprises or even in whole industrial branches the authority of enterprise committees cannot be limited and as a result also the contribution of the working people to making decisions on issues related to the whole enterprise cannot be diminished. To work and manage consistently, honestly and initiatively, to use fully such a moving force of socialism as is the aware participation of the working people in the management of production and in competitions, this is a class interest of the workers and also the vital interest of the members of intelligentsia, of managerial workers, of all working people. This is a reliable way toward the prosperity of the national economy, the consolidation of the satisfaction of social needs, securing work in peace and the future for our people.

Comrades, efforts by the working people to improve the productivity of work, to use effectively material and work sources will achieve a desirable standard only when we appropriately reward work which is socially necessary and is well done and also draw conclusions from the work of poor quality. The interests of the working people are definitely not well served when the trade union accepts the poor utilization of working hours, poor work discipline, various disorders in the organization of work, and when the policy of renumeration is carried out with the aim of pleasing everyone. Despite some improvement in trade union activity in the sphere of renumeration which have taken place in particular in recent years since the publication of the Central Council of Trade Unions guidelines on expanding the role of trade union bodies in the financial sphere, it is necessary to say that the influence of the trade union organization on the fulfillment of this task and related areas of rationalization of work and application of norms is considerably various.

We succeeded in improving many things in particular in the organizations of the textile, clothing and leather industry, the chemical, pulp and glass industry, mining and energy-producing industry, railway transportation and stores. But in several organizations in the production and nonproduction sphere the care of enterprise committees for renumeration issues is still inadequate. Egalitarianism is still going strong, the wages are often determined not according to the evident results of work but according to deep-rooted habits and most various pressure, which harms the interest of those who well conscientiously do their work and which impairs the effort for achieving better results.

If the rise in wages surpasses the growth in the productivity of labor and the creation of material resources, naturally this has a negative impact not only on our entire economy but also, in the final analysis, on the standards in satisfying the needs of the working people. In agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has adopted a concrete program to raise the economic effectiveness of the wages system in the current conditions. However, the decisive factor is just how possible it will be in works and enterprises to apply a consistent differentiation in rewards, despite low increases in wages, and to raise the effectiveness of bonuses and rewards, and what activity will be shown by the enterprise committees in solving these problems. Trade union organizations should more determinedly demand the elimination of [word indistinct] and the introduction of order in remuneration and they should support economic management in such a way that work according to justified norms becomes common in all places of work.

However, it is necessary that all wage measures always be explained to the working collectives. Every change in rewarding can be effective only if it has been discussed with the collective, if the working people understand its sense and meaning and act accordingly. This will also prevent unnecessary misunderstandings and conflicts.

It is worth giving a lot of thought to Soviet experiences in organizing brigade forms of work and reward as mentioned by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th Congress of Soviet trade unions.

Some Czechoslovak collectives have already attempted to utilize the tested features of this progressive organization of labor. Those who remember that this method used to be successfully applied in our country will confirm that it is possible to create the necessary prerequisites for this method. The questions of a rational deployment of the labor force and the full utilization of their abilities and qualifications also come to the forefront in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As a result of the structural changes in the national economy and of the rationalization measures in industrrial production, in the building industry and in other spheres it will in some cases be necessary to move a part of the labor force to other enterprises or branches. Trade unions must see to it that these workers receive the necessary help in this process. In their training in the new place,or in gaining a new qualification, so that their abilities are utilized and they get the wages they deserve.

It is necessary to deal very sensitively with the problems connected with the employment of the new generation, with graduates of secondary and high schools whose ever greater numbers are joining the labor force. We fully support the intentions of the government to reduce the numbers of employees in the administration. The increase in their numbers is being rightly criticized by the working people. The Central Council of Trade Unions has repeatedly pointed out the unsatisfactory development in this sphere and it is of the opinion that the reduction of the administrative apparatus should be carried out with greater speed and resolve while at the same time the negative social consequences should be minimalized, on the condition that every measure first be discussed with the appropriate trade union body. These questions, too, have recently been discussed with the Presidium of the federal government.

The revolutionary trade union movement approaches the securing of the economic tasks included in the program of the 16th party congress with the knowledge that their fulfillment is a prequisite for the further development of the national economy since the creation of resources makes it possible to maintain and improve further the quality of the living standards of the people and their social securities. We consistently want to deepen the economic function of trade unions in close coordination with other basic trade union functions. We shall be creating an atmosphere of creative and active work at all places of work and plants in tackling the more demanding tasks and purposefully strengthening the confidence of the working people in socialism and in the party's policy.

Comrades. As was stated at the 17th CPCZ Congress in the past period we achieved good results in improving the working and living conditions of the working people. The congress appreciated the significant share of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in these results. The participation of trade unions manifested itself in the systematic reduction of accidents at work. The expansion of works catering, in the raising of the capacities and increase in quality of the trade union recreational care, in the enlargement of the network of works-based preschool facilities for children and in the nunmber of measures designed to benefit working women and mothers in improving of the preventive and medical care in works-based health facilities as well as in the strengthening of law of employment relations. A significant contribution to this effect was made by the more purposeful social policy conducted at the enterprise level, which was founded in the past period of comprehensive programs of workers' welfare and which also projected in collective agreements.

However, we are convinced that the results might have been even better had that effort been equal in all aspects and had it been manifested in all enterprises and plants. Because of circumstances which have often caused considerable differences, we are drawing attention to two main factors.

Many economic bodies underestimate the questions of the working and living conditions of collectives; they do not specifically concern themselves with them and regard observations and demands by trade unions bodies as undesirable encumbrances. The second serious factor is insufficient preparations and resoluteness on the part of trade union bodies and organizations themselves; they do not discharge properly their mission and fail to defend the legitimate rights of the working people. This fact, which considerably weakens the authority of trade unions must be changed with all necessary resoluteness.

Social policy conducted at the enterprise level is the most important aspect of the workers' welfare and it is here that the activity of trade unions is essential and irreplaceable. We have considerable duties in this area whether the issue is improving the work environment, work safety, the elimination of physically demanding work, the setting and observing of the norms governing social facilities — both in the newly built industrial plants and older workshops -- or a reduction in overtime, the monitoring of the trend in occupational diseases, and the improvement of housing conditions and living environments in certain regions of the republic.

Although we discuss these questions often, we have to admit that the results attained are not as good as we would wish and as they could be. The reason for this is, among other things, the lack of a basic understanding on the part of some responsible officials about the importance and urgency of these tasks. Let us recall how difficult it was to enforce the decision that collegia of ministers deal with the causes of every accident causing a death; or how serious violations of regulations governing work safety are ignored even by enterprises that have been selected for the honor of the red banner award.

The seriousness of the joint responsibility of trade unions is expressed in the right to excercise social supervision in the field of work safety and the protection of health at work. Although a gradual reduction of on-the-job accidents has been achieved as a result of a pressure applied by trade union bodies and primary organizations, numerous problems remain unresolved. The number of so-called hazardoud workplaces is increasing, regretabbly sometimes in plants where new technology has been installed.

Annual public checks of the state of work safety and the application of the soviet pioneer method of collective education about work safety bring good results. Work safety requires the education of the working people toward strictly observing technological discipline, the set working procedure, the work safety norms and safety regulations and the utilization of protective work devices. Instructions issued by appropriate controlling bodies must be reviewed to see that they are implemented consistantly.

The improvement in the work environment, a gradual transition to safe work techniques, the reduction in the number of hazardous workplaces and the causes of large-scale accidents and occupational diseases, the further substantial restruction in the number of women handling weights above admissable proportions -- these are the basic tasks in improving work safety. It is also necessary to improve the training of trade union inspectors in work safety.

At our congress we are again obliged to express our dissatisfaction with delays in solving such a chronic problem as the insufficient production of quality personal protective means. If the the responsible places respected the joint measures of the government and the Central Trade Union Council, the republican governments and the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Council, and if enterprises, too, energetically introduced order into the use, maintenance and repair of protective means, we would now have fewer concerns, but since this is not the case we have agreed with the federal government Presidium and with the presidia of the republican governments that they will examine again the fulfillment of relevant orders and will take measures, including penalties for workers who are responsible for tasks so important for the protection of the health of the working people and yet consistently fail to fulfill them.

The number of justified complaints by working people concerning health care at enterprises is growing. We expect that the state health directorate will responsibly deal with this question and will concentrate its efforts on an accelerated completion of a network of enterprise health facilities which will be also used by smaller enterprises and agricultural organizations where, with few exceptions, there are no enterprise doctors.

At the same time it is necessary to raise the standards of the existing enterprise health centers and to achieve a stabilization of enterprise doctors who should pay more attention to prevention in the interest of a timely elimination of the negative influences of the working environment on the health of the workers.

We should not forget the completion of the occupational medicine system, occupational rehabilitation and improving the entire sphere of artificial limb care. We appeal to the trade union concerned with health care to more effectively prevent burdening doctors with administrative tasks which frequently makes it impossible for them to pay the necessary attention to patients; this trade union must demand a pronounced improvement in nursing care and a more sensitive handling of the sick. It is necessary to act with more determination against cases of unjustified privileges in the health service which -- in variance with medical ethics -- continue to occur.

In connection with the price adjustment of some foodstuffs and public catering, which has been accepted by the working people as an economic necessity, we will pay increased attention to improving -- and above all broadening -- the enterprise catering network. This will also be aided by the decision of the federal government Presidium, adopted at the proposal of the Presidium of the Central Trade Unions Council, that the personal costs of enterprise catering will not be met from the fund for cultural and social needs but, gradually, will be met from the budget of the appropriate economic organization. It will be necessary to more quickly define the norms governing the equipping of enterprises with canteen services and to insure the necessary reconstruction of canteens and kitchens which do not meet hygenic standards.

It cannot be allowed that while hundreds of millions are invested in production, certain specific expenditures for necessary social facilities and canteens, or for their modernization and extension are cut. We expect that catering will receive the constant attention of the trade ministries of both republics which have shown little interest and initiative in this direction so far.

We want further to extend and improve the quality of the recreational care by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in all forms. In the current wave of substantial reductions in investments, we will -- within the framework of trade union investment projects -- give preference to the construction of further modern recreational facilities, extend family recreation with children and recreational vacations for rehabilitation cures. We anticipate the understanding of the government and the State Planning Commission concerning this investment activity which is so necessary for the recreation and health of the working people -- all of which is fully paid for from trade union membership contributions.

A characteristic of our socialist system is our exceptional care for children. Trade Unions also make a contribution to this task in various ways. Together with the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Council, the Central Trade Unions Council will continue to support the broadening and reconstruction of pioneer camps. The leaderships of enterprises and works should also better fulfill their responsibility toward the construction and maintenance of pioneer camps.

In cooperation with the pioneer organization of the Socialist Union of Youth we want to pay more attention to the selection of educational workers, to the ideological-educational influences in pioneer camps, to extending traveling and tent camps, to the winter pioneer camps, and also to suburban recreation for children during the main holidays.

Social checks on the observance of the wage directives, entrusted to trade union bodies, is an important tool in strengthening social relations. The good experiences of past years have shown that now we can entrust all district trade union councils and all central Czech and Slovak committees of trade unions to carry out social checks. Even in socialist society the defense of the interests and rights of workers has not become obsolete and it is still topical. Trade union bodies, above all enterprise committees, must not allow violations of the labor law or of other directives. It is their task to create an atmosphere which will make it impossible to ignore the rights of the working man and a bureaucratic approach to his complaints and needs. If we talk about an uncompromising attitude to violations of social and legal norms, it is also necessary to act more determinedly against slipshod individuals who damage social ownership and the good name of workers in general. We will also enhance the activity of the arbitration commissions who are entitled not only to solve labor disputes but also to lead the collectives who elected them toward respect for the laws and support for everything that aids honest and conscientious work.

During the past period in the management of enterprise social policy, we have made a transition from comprehensive enterprise programs of care for workers to the plans of the cadre, personnel and social development which constitute an indivisible part of the economic plans of enterprises, works, branches and sections. These plans, jsut like collective agreements, are an important document of cooperation between the economic leadership and the trade union organization in the area of care for the working people. For this reason it is necessary that the membership meeting or the conference of the primary organization of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement approve these plans.

An important financial source for the realization of the measures laid down by these plans and collective agreements is the fund of cultural and social needs. There are several billions which must be used in a positive manner, above all in such a way that they serve entire working collectives over long periods. In order to improve the working environment, to raise labor culture and to create appropriate conditions outside work we will further develop initiatives in the campaign "trade unionists to their own enterprises and to the Republic."

Comrades, inseparably linked with the comprehensive care for the working people is also the co-responsibility of trade union bodies and organizations to improve the living conditions of the working people outside work. That is, in the places where they live. These are very concrete problems such as transport to work, alterations in working time, standards of services, creches and kindergartens, and the functioning of the retail network. We appreciate that the trade union councils of the republics, together with the governments of the two republics, pay increased attention to supplies for the domestic market, to the quality of goods and to more variety in various price groups. Every justified comment by the working people in this sphere must become an affair of those trade union bodies and organizations which, together with the national committees, should solve them.

The educational and review role of trade union organizations in trade must be directed toward the honesty of trading, the fight against racketerring and the misuse of various shortages. The way in which we realize our social program and how the needs of the people are satisfied is not determined by material resources alone -- equally important for the satisfaction of man, his life, and working commitment, are such factors as relations between people, the attention paid to their concerns and problems, and a comradely atmosphere at work and among citizens. This is influenced, for example, by the workers in transport, communications, services, trade, health care, the national committees, and also for economic managers and, last but not least, by trade union officials. In all work places trade unions are at work. No one should ever forget this.

The protection of the living environment is the joint task of the state and economic bodies, national committees and trade union bodies and organizations. This is an even more serious and urgent all-social problem which has been repeatedly discussed by the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Trade Unions Council. These bodies have adopted concrete resolutions to find a solution to this problem. As trade unionists we can prevent many cases of damage caused by releasing industrial effluent into the atmosphere and rivers. Neither the enterprise committees nor trade union bodies can be blind to the fact that for years their enterprises paid rather high fines rather than more purposefully investing in protection measures. In such cases the working people are hurt twice -- through those economic results and [words indistinct]. The whole care for the working people is now influenced by far more complex economic conditions than those of the past.

This will not make us relent -- on the contrary we will increase our effort. The Central Trade Unions Council and other trade union bodies will comprehensively deal with the problems of the environment, with the various aspects of the development of working conditions, with living costs and the standards of living of individual groups of working people; above all families with a large number of children, and old-age pensioners. The basic course of limiting the negative influences of the economic development in the world upon the living standards of the Czechoslovak working people is a constant fight for high effectiveness in the national economy, for raising the standards of the planning, managerial and organizational activities for active participation by the working people in management, for better utilization of work time for an all-round good economy.

There are considerable reserves everywhere and through their mobilization we will satisfy the growing needs of society so that we can further improve the quality of the existing living standards and further develop all-round care for the working people.

Comrades, the demanding tasks of the further socialist construction can be fulfilled only by mobilizing the abilities and the will of our members to work for the benefit of the entire society. Practice has shown that a higher level of socialist development puts greater demands also on the commitment, knowledge and qualifications of the working people, on their social responsibility and discipline, and on their thinking, devotion and determination. The Leninist interpretation of the role of trade unions as a school of communism is inseparable from an education connected not only with the productive activity of the people but also with their class-determined stances toward the construction and defense of socialism. The importance of the educational purpose of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is underlined by the fact that the ranks of the trade union organization and the working class are entered by new generations of people who were born and grew up in socialism. They do not have, nor can they have, their own experiences from the political and social fights with capital, and they form their class awareness in the process of the revolutionary changes of our society, in the new historical conditions of the construction of socialism, and in the struggle of the socialist community and other revolutionary forces with contemporary imperialism. This means that it is necessary to pay exceptional attention to ideological and cultural-educational work in trade unions. In today's conditions, when the ideological fight between capitalism and socialism is growing sharper, trade unions must increase their contribution to the struggle for the awareness of the working man, equip him with a firm world outlook, and a clear class orientation in the complexities and conflicts of the current stage. It is very important to cultivate and strengthen, in the awareness of the working people, above all in the young generation, the ideals and feelings of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 16th Party Congress that the commitment of the people represents a vast creative force which is able to mobilize society for solving even the most complex tasks.

We will see to it, through our effort, that trade unionists know well the documents of the 16th Party Congress, that the working people understand the policy of the CPCZ, above all its economic policy, that they understand its scientific foundations and the laws of the construction of advanced socialist society.

It is the task of mass political work and in particular of economic propaganda to mobilize working people to fulfill their working tasks well and on schedule. We shall constantly remind our people about the things on which the development of our society depends, about the fact that we can distribute only the benefits which we have created by our common endeavor. We shall point out to them that our life fully depends on how we work. For this reason it is essential to react immediately to all manifestations of toleration of shortcomings in the fulfillment of planned tasks, manifestations of personal indolence and indifference to social needs and requirements, dishonesty, slipshod work practices and low quality work and damage to socially owned property.

Let us admit that the educational activity carried out by trade union organizations still suffers to a considerable degree from being too general and rigid and that it is not imbued with sufficient urgency to rouse people to action. It is still unable to get people to stand up and voice their views. On the contrary, it often leaves them in the role of disinterested observers.

Militant agitation continues to remain a strong weapon in the hands of revolutionary trade unions. The current exacting tasks call even more for the ability to win over working people by the strength of truthful arguments and by the personal example of leading officials and trade union functionaries.

Our time, our contemporary life, are filled with revolutionary ferment, and not merely in the political, socioeconomic, scientific and technological spheres, but also in people's awareness.

Those who have experienced the capitalist system and who take the gains of socialism for granted often fail to understand the causes of the problems we face or the need to participate in the often difficult task of tackling them. For this, as well as for other reasons, the struggle for people's minds is of a more long-term nature, which is why it requires greater effort and harder work on our part. This struggle is also a struggle with one's own weaknesses, mistakes and shortcomings as well as with indolence and routine. In no case must we tolerate manifestations of petty bourgeois thinking and behavior, parasitic morale, ruthlessness and selfishness on the part of some individuals, who want to acquire from society as much as possible while giving back as little as possible and who recognize only their rights while wanting to know nothing about their duties.

We place great emphasis on the raising of the social activity of people. There are not a few honest and selfless workers who are fulfilling reliably the tasks given to them and who are capable of sacrificing their spare time for their plant but who often stand aside up against the slipshod and low quality work of others, although it is doing harm to them. We regard them highly for their attitude to work, but at the same time we are interested in their becoming socially committed. It is the task of trade union organizations to win over these comrades through patient endeavor, and to rely on them as well to help turn public opinion against those who are merely sponging on the results of others.

The principle which we stressed in the resolution of the ninth general trade union congress, that the most effective way of educating members is through their active participation in the life of a trade union organization, which is to be their practical school in socialism, is also fully applicable today.

To shape and strengthen socialist consciousness amongst working people, their morality and attitude to work, we single out the special educational role played by working collectives. Trade union cells on the shop floor, the brigades of socialist labor and other collectives are the best educators and collective teachers which shape man's mind, will and behavior. For this reason education within working collectives has become an axis of the entire educational work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Political and economic education of members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement plays a significant role in the growth of political and economic knowledge. In this respect we have done a fair amount of work during recent years. We have fulfilled what the ninth general trade union congress instructed us to accomplish in terms of the schooling of members and their development. The results attained, our experiences and the growing demands on economic knowledge of the working people make it possible for us to be able to progress from the existing less demanding form of education within trade union shop floor organizations to broadly-based schools of socialist labor, which are already proving their worth. We have all prerequisites to ensure their further numerical growth and a higher standard of them.

Schooling at shop floor level, embracing the overwhelming majority of members, has fulfilled its mission. This, however, does not mean that we shall not continue in our educational work at the shop floor level. We want political and economic information on topical domestic and foreign political issues to be still discussed at their regular meetings. But, of course, we see in the schools of socialist labor the main and long-term form of the systematic education of members.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement contributes effectively to the growth of the educational standard of working people, shares in the development and improvement of the educational system, assists schools in the education of the young and supports the study of the working people while in employment. We shall nurture our members' interest in systematic self-education and encourage them to make use of the opportunities provide by socialist society.

In cooperation with the Socialist Academy and the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society we shall develop even more diverse forms of extracurricular education.

A well thought-out education of young members, and in particular young workers, calls for increased attention on the part of trade union bodies and organizations. We must all be aware of the joint responsibility of trade union organizations for seeing to it that young workers are well prepared not only technically but also politically for life and work in socialist society. Hence it is desirable to reinforce the influence of the brigades of socialist labor on young workers and to increase care to fill young people's spare time with cultural activities. At the same time it is necessary to give young capable workers more responsible tasks to a greater extent also in trade union organizations.

The education of the young generation is the business of the entire Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, from the Central Trade Union Council down to the works and shop floor committees and of each individual shop steward. We must do this because the entire working youth is organized within the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. So trade unions are, in effect, the largest youth organization.

The entire educational activity conducted by trade unions in relation to young members ought to demonstrate convincingly that we reckon with them and that we rely on them as the future responsible managers of our socialist homeland.

In the educational work of trade unions, we must also not forget working women, in keeping with their position and the role they assume and play both in socialist society and trade unions. There is no doubt at all that we have to increase the number of women in trade unions, and in particular economic posts, and to do more for the more systematic growth and application of their qualifications and education. It is also necessary to strive more to seek ways of enabling working women, as well as those who look after their families, to develop their spiritual interests.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement creates broad conditions for a rich cultural life, for easy access to cultural and artistic values, for artistic creative endeavors and the pursuit of hobbies by the working people themselves. Cultural facilities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, factory clubs, the houses of culture and libraries run by trade unions have an important role to play in this regard. They are providing extensive and worthy service.

The basic requirement of the activity of cultural facilities provided by trade unions is to ensure high ideological and artistic standards and to draw the highest possible number of workers into organizing cultural life and integrating it as closely as possible with the working collectives in plants. They also must make an active contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks facing the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

We must not ignore the demand for the rational and economical use of both the material and financial means provided. For this reason we shall place even greater demands in this respect on officials and staff of such cultural facilities.

In cooperation with the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training and other organizations we shall continue to develop diverse and attractive physical training activities with the aim of winning over more and more workers for active recreation and healthy activity. In the broadly based voluntary activity of trade union officials we see a guarantee that recreational physical training will develop as an important educational element in the years to come, particularly among younger members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

The trade union press also faces demanding tasks. We are still not making sufficient use of this important instrument to exert influence on all organizations, all groups of officials and all our members. It is essential to increase the activity of trade union newspapers and journals and ensure that they reach those who can and indeed must draw inspiration and ideas for their work. We appreciate the fact that the editorial offices of our trade union press and trade union publishing houses strive to increase the educational and political-organizational role of newspapers, periodicals and books.

Despite the fact that its profile and standard have been more distinctive recently, the daily PRACE should, like its Slovak counterpart PRACA, react more immediately and fundamentally to the topical tasks facing the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

The attention devoted to trade union problems by the party press, particularly RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA, is a great help to the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. We are glad to note that television and radio as well as the press of other National Front organizations give a systematic account of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

The fulfillment of the educational function of socialist trade unions is conditioned by the unity between words and actions, the unity between the political-organizational and political-educational work. This demand is particularly topical today. If, in our daily struggle for people's minds, we consistently link the effort to achieve good economic results with concern about the needs of the working people and their living standard and with their socialist education, we shall be more successful in our work. The share of each our citizens in the creation of social resources and the all-round advancement of socialism will thus grow.

Comrades! The intensification of the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and its position within the political system of our society and the successful fulfillment of its individual functions are unthinkable without the continuous improvement of internal life within trade unions, without the deepening of the organizational and directing activity of trade union bodies and without the development of the activity of primary organizations and members, we have raised the level and effectiveness of political-organizational work and developed internal trade union life in keeping with the statutes. An increased number of regular membership meetings at the shopfloor level and in shop and primary organizations has made it possible for members to participate in decisionmaking about important issues affecting the work and life of collectives submit their critical observations and ideas and contribute to the organization's fulfillment of its tasks. They have also succeeded in improving the annual plans for activity, which focus the attention of primary organizations on the main common aims of our entire trade union movement.

The highest trade union bodies, the Central Trade Union Council, the Presidium the Secretariat and the individual commissions of the Central Trade Union Council have dealt systematically with the fundamental tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in all spheres of trade union responsibility. We have dealt with shortcomings that provoked justified criticism, especially at the 7th, 10th and 12th plenary sessions of the Central Trade Union Council and adopted, among other things, a set of measures aimed at improving trade union work and fully developing the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement as the revolutionary and truly socialist trade unions.

The majority of all-trade union and single union bodies and a considerable section of primary organization discussed with due care the most important issues of trade union activity. Experience teaches us that good resolutions and correct intentions are not enough to improve political and organizational work unless we succeed in applying them in practice. Experience has likewise taught us that cumbersome, slow and inconsistant implementation of the conclusions adopted by the Central Trade Union Council and shortcomings in the controlling activity of the executive bodies of the Central Trade Union Council weaken the entire directing process. Although we have adopted the correct resolutions, what is often lacking is a concrete, businesslike and consistent approach to their implementation.

The majority of our 1.75 million officials work selflessly, are active at meetings and demonstrate the effort and will to tackle problems. The reflection of this activity in the growth of the level of trade union work, is, however, not what he wished it to be. The results do not correspond either to the requirements or to the effort expended. This is why we place such emphasis on the basic task of improving the directing and organizational work and thereby raising its effectiveness and the pace of trade union activity.

In keeping with the course of preparations for our congress we can state that the overwhelming majority of members assess positively the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement but many of them take the view that trade unions do not react flexibly enough to new phenomena in the development of society and to the needs of the working people, and that they sometimes do not possess enough courage and strength to defend their interests.

After the 10th General Trade Union Congress we must without any delay speed up and intensify the process of improving the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement from top to bottom, to the primary organizations. Only thus shall we be able to reinforce the confidence of the working people in the trade union organization, only thus we shall be able to encourage them to work with initiative and increase their share in trade union life.

The task of strengthening and resolutely guarding the unity of revolutionary trade unions remains a permanent commitment of trade union bodies at all levels. We shall direct all our work in this direction and expend all our efforts toward this objective.

The plans of activity and the comprehensive annual program documents of the organization constitute highly effective instruments for unifying the entire movement. If some plans of activity of the primary organization still suffer from being too general, if these plans do not react to problems which collective are tackling, this is caused by the fact that insufficient attention is devoted to drafting them and to appraising the consequences of shortcomings in trade union work. It is necessary to discuss tasks with working collectives, and to draw on the knowledge and experience of the broad body of officials and members. Only thus shall we ensure a substantial improvement in the quality of these documents of action of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

The final result of the work of trade unions is dependent on the activity of the masses of members, the work of more than 27,000 primary organizations, 150,000 commissions of works and shop committees and 250,000 shop floor trade union cells. However, the activity of members is possible only if it is able to identify itself not only with the aims and programmes of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement but also with the activity of their own primary organization. Otherwise the organization will not be able to discharge its mission as it should.

Membership meetings, which form the broadest basis for the democratic participation of members in the life of the organization, are often marked above all by formalism. Although many officials and members have criticized this phenomenon, little has been done to eliminate it. We ought to be concerned by the fact that some officials have acquiesced in formalism and regard it as a normal phenomenon. By ensuring since the Ninth General Trade Union Congress that membership meetings are held regularly we have created organizational preconditions for the broader application of the rights of members, the venting of their views and standpoints and for increasing their participation in the examination of the activities and in the management of their primary organizations. On no account, however, must this lead us to making a conclusion that everything is in order. This is because the substance and purpose lie in the content and level of the meetings, in the openness and constructive nature of the discussion, in being able to exercise influence on trade union work and in the tackling of economic, social and ideological and political issues at places of work, and it is in this regard that serious shortcomings manifest themselves.

The annual membership meetings and conferences have shown that the tasks facing individual places of work, the life and problems of collectives and the urgency with which it is necessary to resolve the needs and just demands of the working people have not been always reflected at the meetings. This is undoubtedly also influenced by the fact that works committees and high trade union bodies are often unaware of the observations and suggestions made by members and for this reason they do not react to the them appropriately.

More than one responsible trade union official, and this applies to other officials too, seems to have forgotten that it is essential to react sensitively and in a qualified manner to the observations and criticism of working people. They answer them often only in general terms and formally. It is intolerable that some observations should be totally ignored. The principles governing the timely and responsible manner with which observations made by working people should be handled -- principles that are binding both for higher trade union bodies and primary organizations -- are applied only very slowly in practice. We are therefore obligated to bring about a remedy and ensure that trade union bodies and officials react correctly to the flow of views expressed by members and that they are able to make use of it and give it the right direction and at the same time to encourage an attitude of initiative among members in discussing the main issues of the life of the organization and the workplace.

Trade union cells are assuming increasing significance for unification of the views and attitudes of the working people and for tackling their everyday problems. By their character and informality of relations and common working tasks of members they create favorable conditions for concrete political, ideological educational and organizational work and also work involving members in production tasks as well as for the burgeoning democracy within the trade union organization itself. With the gradual introduction of the set measures and the application of counter planning and financial autonomy [khozrashchet] the activity of trade union cells assumes greater significance. Naturally, this makes greater demands on the shop stewards who organize its activity, many capable, politically and morally strong members, whose work serves as an example to others and who therefore enjoy natural authority within the working collective were elected at the annual membership meetings held before the 10th General Trade Union Congress into the post of shop stewards. We shall strive to achieve a greater stability of these officials and take care to improve their training to cope effectively with the tasks of everyday mass political work.

The attention of works and shop committees must be devoted to all shop stewards but in particular to those who have been elected for the first time to this demanding post. The position and role of the trade union cell and the shop steward, as the direct representative of the trade union collective, must be strengthened further and this we shall do.

However, it is the works committees and in particular its chairmen which are faced with the biggest tasks in improving the work on primary organizations. By the virtue of the methods and style of intraunion work and the level of cooperation with the economic management, they influence the work of shop organizations and individual commissions, trade union cells and ultimately the activity of the membership base.

Experience derived from the previous period has shown that it is most desirable that they face up to their responsibility and duties and that they make a more effective use of their great rights. We expect that works committees will increase the level of mass political work, intensify contacts with working collectives and find out views and observations more deeply and convey them more resolutely to the economic bodies.

It is also necessary to prepare more purposefully joint discussions, meetings with works management so that they fulfill their function of a constructive dialogue in the interest of the combined solution of key economic tasks, working conditions and the needs of the working people.

Higher trade unions bodies will have to make a more effective contribution to the development of the activity of works committees and provide them with more specialized assistance. We have to put a rapid end to burdening officials of the works committees with unnecessary paper work, unjustifiable calls for reports and other notifications which higher bodies often use as a substitute for the lack of their own systematic factfinding activity, which they do not always use appropriately.

Higher demands on trade union work will have to be projected much more consistantly in training and schooling officials. Trade union activists should be capable of reacting independently to situations in the plants and of assessing comprehensively the state and tasks of trade union work, drawing conclusions from this for trade relationships with the management bodies and for their own trade union activity. The schooling of officials must be based on a solid theoretical preparation. It must lead to independent, creative thinking and to equipping them with the necessary knowledge to exercise and direct trade union work and to establish everyday contact with the people. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement today has a stabilized and comprehensive system for training officials, from schooling in the centers of trade union education in primary organizations up to the Antonin Zapotocky Central School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Frantisek Zupka Slovak Trade Union School.

In the programs for training officials as well as in the curricula of the highest trade union schools it is necessary to strengthen not only political but also professional, specialized training, to equip officials with all-round knowledge of trade union rights and their duties and to train them to become well versed in regulations governing employment relations and remuneration in order to be up to the tasks which they will have to tackle in their respective organizations as well as in discussions with the economic management.

The complexity and extent of the work which faces bodies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement make the maintenance of a permanent trade union apparatus necessary. Without its activity we cannot envisage the work of our 7 million-strong organization and its further improvement. The numerical strength of the trade union apparatus rose moderately in the seventies. After the congress, we intend to reexamine the existing systemization and the deployment of the apparatus in order to ensure that it is as close as possible to the primary organizations which directly carry out trade union tasks. The effectiveness of the work of the trade union apparatus depends not so much on the number of its employees as on how thoughtfully its structure has been though out and on the quality of its work.

Although the majority of comrades work selflessly there are officials who spend very little time in primary organizations and among the people, but who think up and send out unnecessary written instructions. One must say openly that the political and specialist training of a certain section of the staff of the apparatus does not correspond to the high demands placed on them and on the released officials, in particular, in the current period. We shall improve the quality of the work of the apparatus. This is an important taks but we must never lose signt of the fact that the burden of trade union work will always rest above all on the selfless and voluntary activity of hundreds of thousands of officials. It is on them that we shall be relying and with the same token we have to give them all-round help.

We hold the view that the results of elections at annual membership meetings and conferences and at all-trade union and single union conferences and congresses signify another step-toward improving the quality of and strengthening trade union officials. Nonetheless, it is necessary to continue to avoid a mechanical and superficial approach toward the selection of officials of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and, when recommending them to individual posts, to link the criteria of political and moral responsibility with the demand for a high degree of work performance, ability and authority in working collectives.

Organizational structure helps to discharge the functions played by trade unions in a balanced way. This calls for each trade union body to fulfill consistantly and creatively the role it has been given. The high degree of exactingness of the 16th CPCZ Congress Socioeconomic program has inevitably raised demands on the work of trade unions which -- from the viewpoint of ensuring the contribution some trade unions have to make -- is essential and totally irreplaceable.

Higher demands also flow from improving the system of the planned management of the national economy. We demand in particular from the highest trade union bodies a more active approach toward discharging their roles.

The Central Trade Union Council has once again pointed urgently at the growing importance and responsibility of individual trade unions.

In the branches of the national economy, where the setup and management has been applied along the branch enterprise lines, we shall be developing the functions of branch enterprise and single enterprise committees and shall be intensifying their activity. Central and republican committees of individual trade unions are responsible for ensuring that these overwhelmingly new bodies discharge their mission and that they do not become merely another segment, complicating the already sufficiently complex trade union mechanism.

All-trade union bodies, too, will be facing major tasks. We demand for them a further improvement in their unification, coordination and directional activity. Regional and district trade union councils are today equipped to enable them to play more fully their function of exponent of the political and organizational unity of trade unions in the conditions of individual regions and districts. Methodical assistance to primary organizations continues to remain an important part of their political organizational and directional work. They ought to monitor systematically the effectiveness of such assistance. Assess it and take appropriate measures. In any case, regional and district trade union councils, in close cooperation with regional and district national committees, must share more resolutely and emphatically in the comprehensive solution of the questions concerning territorial development, service housing culture and other sectors with the aim of improving the living conditions of the working people.

The bases of the organizational unity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement are the statutes which define the rights and duties and relations among them. We have submitted to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress for its consideration and approval a draft of partial changes and supplements to the statutes. We approached them with the awareness that the statutes approved by the eighth and amended by the ninth All-Trade Union Congress have on the whole proved their worth and that they correspond to the current stage of the construction of the advanced socialist society. The proposed amendments reflect changes that have been taking place in particular in the management and planning of the development of the national economy and in its structure.

Furthermore, we want to highlight in the statutes the role played by individual trade unions and their bodies, including branch and enterprise committees, in discharging the principle functions of trade unions in the conditions of individual branches of the national economy. At the same time, the responsibility of central committees for the uniform course of action by all union bodies is emphasized.

As we have already stated the changes in the provisions affecting primary organizations are designed to underline the role played by trade union cells and the position of shop stewards as organizers and standing, elected representatives of these collectives.

Other amendements concern the function of auditing commissions. The issue is to strengthen their position in such a way as to enable them to concentrate fully on the main task: control of the financial management of the relevent bodies, to prevent misuse of trade union funds and to see to it that financial resources of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement are used economically and effectively.

A high level of trade union membership and the high standard achieved in the payment of dues provides sufficient financial means both to the primary organizatins and to higher trade union bodies to discharge all trade union functions. The property owned by trade unions and the income derived from membership dues grow continuously. We are thus all the more dutybound to use them responsibly. The Central Council of Trade Unions will continue to see to it that the utilization of dues brings a lasting benefit to an ever-broader trade union membership.

The intensity and effectiveness of political and organizational work, the intensification of inner-union democracy, the improvement of organizational structure, the higher level of the work of the apparatus and in particular, the expansion of the body of activists who give their service voluntarily, will decide how the level of trade union activity grows, how the unity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is entrenched, its ability to take action and how we shall raise trade union authority among members and the working people throughout our society. This tallies with the interests of the working class and other groups of working people. This is in line with what the CPCZ expects from us.

Comrades, we have to say with concern that compared to our previous congress we now live in a much more complicated foreign political situation which evokes serious anxiety about the way international relations will continue to develop. World imperialism, in its effort to gain military supremacy over the USSR and the whole socialist community, is increasing its military preparations and producing arms with greater and greater power of destruction with which it is threatening human civilization. Reagan's administration is vehemenely enforcing the interests of the military industry and according to the doctrine of the so-called limited nuclear war, wants to turn Europe into a nuclear battlefield.

U.S. imperialism permanently suppresses revolutionary national liberation democratic movements, human rights in all parts of the world. It attacks the USSR and the other socialist countries, revolutionary and democratic forces in a gross manner. It tries to ruin the results of detente, increase international tension, put obstacles in the way of peaceful cooperation between states. It assumes the right of interfering cruedly in the internal affairs of the socialist states with the aim of destabilizing our social system. It disputes the inalineable right of the Polish people to defend the socialist system in their country in the face of the counterrevolutionary conspiracy which was prepared under U.S. patronage.

The peace policy of the USSR shows how to halt the implementation of the dangerous plans of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. The peace program of the CPSU, worked out in the context of current conditions by the 26th CPSU Congress was welcomed by progressive people round the world. The Czechoslovak people also identified themselves with the program. [applause]

The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th AUCCTU, [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] Congress and his constructive proposals to secure agreement on the key issues of disarmament was also evidence of the tireless peaceful endeavor and the good will of the USSR. The principled address by Comrade Brezhnev strengthened the hopes of mankind for averting a nuclear catastrophe. As trade union members, we expressed our total agreement with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress that in order to preserve peace and favorable conditions for the construction of a socialist society we shall do everything we can in a close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. [applause] It is also in our highest interest to consolidate the security of the CSSR and the whole socialist community. For us trade union members nothing is more important at present than to defend peace.

The hub of the international activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will continue to be the all-round development and intensification of the relations with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, the common aims and interests in building socialism, defending peace and security of nations. We also support the appeal of the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions addressed to the working people and trade unions throughout the world on the common struggle for peace. [applause] That congress was an inspiring demonstration of the rich experiences of our Soviet friends from all areas of trade union activity, which we will be utilizing in all our everyday work.

The multifaceted forms of exchanges of experiences and cooperation among trade unions contribute to the further development and consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, the development of the national economy of the individual countries and the entire community.

Aware of this are also our enemies who have not given up their attempts to undermine the ties of alliance between the socialist countries. In order to attain its aims counterrevolution is making use of every means, including demagogy, slanders and various tricks. The so-called workers' leaders, specially trained by imperialist intelligence services, had and will always have as their main task the destruction of the workers' party, the revolutionary party and the united revolutionary trade unions. Their aim is to make impossible normal work and civilian life and to drive the country into chaos and anarchy, civil war and back to capitalism. We declare that we will not allow the enemies of socialism in our country to weaken and undermine unity and cooperation among the socialist countries. [applause]

We are gratified by the fact that they will not succeed in the Polish People's Republic, either. [applause] The frustrating of the counterrevolutionary plans of the antisocialist forces prevented a national disaster and created conditions for the strengthening of the socialist order, legality and defense of the vital interests of the Polish people. We support these measures and we will continue to lend material and moral support to those trade unionists and other forces in the Polish People's Republic whose aim is the socialist renewal in the country on the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, faithful to proletarian internationalism and international trade union solidarity, has always stood and will stand at the side of progressive trade unions, national liberation, anti-imperialist and democratic movements in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We firmly support their struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces, and for political and economic independence, democracy and social progress. We send comradely combat greetings from our congress to all who struggle against imperialist suppression, to all who face the aggression of the United States, Israel and the Republic of South Africa. [applause] We feel with the suffering people of El Salvador, and Turkey, and with the Palestinians, who are refused the right to mere existence. We will provide effective fair help to all who are forced to wage a struggle against imperialism.

To this belongs also the education of cadres in various courses which we will continue to organize according to the requests of the fraternal organizations. Our material help is made possible by the great understanding of the members and their contributions to the fund of solidarity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. Once again we thank them also on the behalf of our class brothers to whom we provide help. [applause]

We are deepening and expanding bilateral relations with the trade unions of developing countries which decide in favor of socialist development. We will continue to pursue these contacts actively in order to acquaint the organizations with the results and experience of Czechoslovak working people, the work of trade unions in the conditions of real socialism.

In the same way we will also strengthen in the coming period class solidarity and cooperation with trade union members in capitalist countries and support their struggle against unemployment, growing inflation and ruthless exploitation by supernational monopolies. We will continue to expand contacts with class progressive trade union organizations of West Europe, members of the WFTU, and with other organizations. We are aware that not everywhere in the world do trade union members have the opportunity to develop their activity freely as in Czechoslovakia and in the other socialist countries. Also in the advanced capitalist countries many comradely organizations have to overcome daily difficult obstacles and defend with great risks the basic trade union rights and interests of people. In some countries their legal activity is rendered completely impossible. Trade union officials are exposed to cruel repression; they are imprisoned, tortured and murdered. Their struggle is our struggle, and we live their heroic struggles with them. We stand faithfully at their side, and from the rostrum of the congress we give them our full support. [applause]

Comrades, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement plays an active role in strengthening the WFTU's readiness to act and its influence over the working people. As the host country we feel particular responsibility for the activity of the WFTU. We shall continue to contribute to the work of this class, democratic and mass organization, to the propagation of its aims, to the development of the actions of solidarity and support of the social struggles of the working people in all continents.

Two months ago the 10th World Trade Union Congress took place in Havana. The congress was a manifestation of the combat readiness of the international trade union movement to take action. This most representative world assembly of trade union members showed again the real possibility for the creation of a wide united front of the fighters against imperialism, for peace and disarmament, for the rights of the working people, for doing away with exploitation in the whole world.

We shall take an active part in implementing the documents of this congress. In the interest of strengthening the unity of actions in the struggle of the working people for mutual understanding, friendship and peace, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is ready to develop relations with trade unions of different ideological bearings and with different international organizational memberships. We shall proceed from the level of contacts achieved so far and from the common interest in holding a constructive dialog.

But it does not depend on us alone how this cooperation will develop. We think that we have shown convincingly a few times our good will and our effort to seek points of contacts of common interest of all working people. We want to consistently implement the concusions of the international world and regional meetings such as, for example, the European Trade Union Conference. We are ready to actively contribute to these meetings in future. We find the results of the last, Fourth, European Trade Union Conference particularly significant.

We are convinced that the issues of peace and disarmament, of the development and application of science and technology, of the contribution of the trade unions to the development of East-West trade as well as other issues are the subject of equal interest for trade union organizations of different orientations and are a good basis for the constructive exchange of views and cooperation. Revolutionary traditions of the Czechoslovak workers' movement were always concerned with faithfulness to the proletarian internationalism and workers' solidarity. We are a firm part of the world revolutionary forces.

We consider our highest duty to be the continued strengthening of the action unity of the international trade union movement, and to contribute in this way to the new victories in the historical struggle for social progress and peace, for defending the basic right of a working man -- the right to live. [applause]

Comrades, the balance of results of the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ in the past 5 years, is favorable. Although we were aware 5 years ago of the demanding nature of further implementation of the general line of building an advanced socialist society, the reality showed itself to be much more difficult than we thought. Thanks to the fact that our organization had the support of the CPCZ, that it was united and that it leaned upon the huge aktiv of selfless voluntary officials and members, it always found the strength to come to terms with the tasks brought about by more complicated external and internal conditions. At the same time it drew conclusions from shortcomings in its own worl. We can say today that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement emerged from this test of maturity successfully, that it is strong, ready for action and full of determination to fulfill even more firmly its role in the socialist society. [applause]

Our 10th congress is a jubilee congress. We are convinced that in the 37th year of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement this congress will take a place of honor among the congresses which brought significant progress to the work of trade unions and inscribed themselves permanently in the history of the Czechoslovak trade union movement.

The extensive program of activity till the 11th All-Trade Union Congress includes the basic aims which we want to achieve and we see them as the contribution of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to the development of the political, economic, social and cultural achievements of our working people, to the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We suggest that we lay down these basic aims in the resolution of the congress:

1. To deepen the coresponsibility of the trade unions for the implementation of the policy of the CPCZ, for strengthening the power of the working class, for developing the socialist political system and increasing the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in society.

2. To develop the creative potential of the working class and other working people to secure the economic progress of society.

3. To improve the care for working and living conditions of the working class and of all working people.

4. To improve the ideological and cultural standard of the working people.

5. To strenghten the unity, readiness for action and authority of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

6. To strengthen the ties of international solidarity and of class alliance with the international trade union movement in the interest of the victory of socialism, peace and social progress.

It will not be easy to fulfill these aims, to change them into concrete actions. It will involve demanding work. We live in complicated times and it will be necessary to overcome many difficulties. Our determination is unswerving, however. It stems from the awareness that we are fighting for a just aim, for the desires and basic interests of the working people, for the CPCZ program. [applause]

We enter the future with conviction that we shall master the tasks we set for ourselves. We rely upon the enthusiasm of millions of our members, upon the numerous aktivs of experienced and selfless officials who are prepared to overcome any obstacle and give their strength, knowledge and hearts for the success of our common work. We are deeply convinced that we shall be able to continue to rely upon the trust and help of the CPCZ which, with its Marxist-Leninist policy, opens the space for developing the role of trade unions in a socialist society. [applause]

We shall look forward to further work with a proud awareness that we are connected with indestructible ties of friendship and alliance with the people of the USSR. [applause] We shall draw strength from our cooperation with the Soviet trade unions and strengthen our fraternal unity with them. We shall also strengthen international ties with the trade unions of the other socialist countries in the interest of further developing the whole socialist community which leads the world struggle for understanding between nations, for progress and peace.

We shall approach our further activity with awareness of our weighty international responsibility, with awareness of the fact that we form an integral part of the world revolutionary forces, of the wide front of the progressive international trade union movement.

We shall fulfill honorably the expectations of millions of our members. We shall even more firmly strive to satisfy the vital needs of the working class and of all working people. We shall fully develop the role of the trade unions in the CSSR in keeping with its historic function. We shall work with even more determination for the further progress of socialism, for the prosperity of our socialist homeland. [applause]

USSR's Shalayev Speaks

LD152040 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr (CTK) -- The aggressive forces of imperialism are striving to break up the unity of the socialist community, they pinned great hopes on subversive activities of anti-socialist forces in Poland, inciting them to make a counterrevolutionary coup, chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, Stepan Shalayev told the 10th Congress of Czechoslovak trade unions here Thursday.

He went on to say that now when the plans of the anti-socialist forces to liquidate the socialist achievements of the Polish working people failed, the U.S. and its allies in NATO mounted an unprecedented cynical anti-Polish campaign and pursue against Poland a policy of blackmail and pressure. In this context, Stepan Shalayev emphasized that Soviet working people demand that an end be put to interference in Poland's internal affairs and pledge to continue assisting Poland.

He pointed out the deepening cooperation of Soviet and Czechoslovak workers in carrying through the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, particularly in the field of nuclear power engineering, transport and various branches of the engineering industry.

Cooperation of Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions takes place in all spheres of trade union activity, involving contests of professional skill, exchange of experiences between inventors and innovators, scientists, medical workers and artists, Stepan Shalayev said.

Kozik, Abraham Addresses

LD161538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Ivana Bernaskova report from 10th All-Trade Union Congress]

[Excerpts] At the moment there is a lunch break in the Palace of Culture. In the morning discussion 15 delegates and foreign delegates took the floor.

The first part of the deliberations today was chaired by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who informed the delegates and guests that the congress has so far received 54 reports of declarations of social pledges, 28 reports on their fulfillment and 206 greeting letters and telegrams.

Today the delegates concentrated mainly on yesterday's report of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the activity and further targets of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and on the address of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak. Contributions to the discussion were marked by the effort to contribute to the fastest possible elimination of shortcomings and the improvement of the quality and efficiency of production.

During the morning the congress was also greeted by the representatives of trade union movements of the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland; Harry Tisch, Sandor Gaspar, Petur Dyulgerov and Eugeniusz Mielnicki.

The words of Eugeniusz Mielnicki to the effect that the honest Polish working people are determined to overcome the complicated situation in their country and want to cooperate as closely as possible with the trade union members of Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the socialist community were awarded with warm applause.

Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Election Commission, declared the draft of the proposal for the election of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress before the lunch break. The draft says that in the period between the Ninth and 10th All-Trade Union Congresses of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, membership grew by 700,000. The Election Commission proposed 173 members and 66 candidates as members of the Central Council of Trade Unions; this represents a 10 percent increase. At the same time Comrade Abraham said that the workers' character of the trade unions has become stronger. This is shown by the fact that workers form almost 45 percent of the membership of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Guests Address Delegates

LD161630 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Apr (CTK) -- Guests from socialist countries addressed the 10th Congress of Czechoslovak Trade Unions on its second day Friday.

"We form a united militant community that no one and nothing will divide", chairman of the GDR Confederation of Free German Trade Unions Harry Tisch stated speaking about the importance and traditions of cooperation with the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. "Both our trade union organizations develop their activity on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism. Everything we do takes place before the eyes of the class enemy whose anti-communist and anti-Soviet edition is worse than ever. However, even sworn enemies of socialism will not attain their aims", he said.

Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions noted that "Czechoslovak trade unions, implementing the set aims, [word indistinct] enrich the entire trade union movement, strengthen the socialist community and defend the socialist ideas in the interests of the common cause. International cohesion, mutual understanding and exploitation of experiences are necessary for our objectives to materialize as soon and as completely as [word indistinct]. We are jointly responsible for how we shall form the workers' offenseive in defense of working people's interests, for the realization of our aims", said Sandor Gaspar, who is also president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"At present when the United States and imperialism are escalating their aggressive course, making impudent attacks against detente, imposing an unprecented arms buildup and dragging the world into a nuclear catastrophe we are firmly resolved to work with all our strength to consolidate the unity of the international trade union movement, to carry out and take initiatives in defence of peace and the vital interests of workers all over the world", said Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

"Trade unions in Poland will serve their members and strengthen the international trade union movement and peace in the world", said Chairman of the Polish state-wide Commission for Cooperation of Branch Trade Unions Eugeniusz Mielnicki pointing out the demanding nature of the present situation for the state and the trade union movement of his country.

"The internal and external counterrevolutionary forces first attacked the trade unions as they considered them the weakest spot of our social system. Then the very socialist system was attacked.

However, the [word indistinct] methods of the enemies of socialism, consisting in negation and aimed at separating the entire trade union movement from the party, and eventually tearing Poland out of the socialist community, failed. The imperialist circles are clearly disappointed, are angrily attacking our country, using loans including political and moral blackmail."

"At present a discussion is taking place in Poland on the structure and system of the trade union movement. We can already say that it will be a trade union movement based on class lines, standing on the principles of socialism, ideologically linked with the party, self-managing, firmly linked with the working class, defending the interests of the working people. Poland was, is and will remain a firm part of the socialist community", the head of the Polish delegation stressed.

Congress Letter to AUCCTU

LD181902 Prague Domestic Servive in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text of letter from the 10th All-Trade Union Congress to the Soviet AUCCTU, read at the closing session of the congress in Prague by Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Central Trade Union Drafting Commission -- live]

[Text] To the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], Moscow:

Dear Soviet comrades,

Accept from us, the delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, sincere comradely greetings. All of the people in our country follow the heroic effort of the working people of the Soviet Union to build a communist society and to struggle for preserving world peace. They highly praise the new Soviet peace proposals presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions. His speech also brings us, the Czechoslovak trade unions. His speech also brings us, the Czechoslovak trade unionists, many inspiring thoughts and suggestions to which we shall continue to return for a long time and which we shall apply creatively in the daily activity of our organizations.

We unanimously support the proclamation of the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions to the workers and to the trade unions of the whole world. We declare that we shall do everything to ensure that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement carries out an even more marked role in the struggle against the warlike hysteria of imperialism, for the preservation of peace, for disarmament, for freedom and for social progress.

In a year when the whole progressive world is celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics we again assure you that by our active and creative work and in the spirit of Gottwald's slogan "With the Soviet Union For All Time," we shall develop the cooperation of our trade union organizations in the interest of consolidating peace and the happy future of the working people. We shall contribute to strengthening trade unions, with unions of the other socialist countries and with member organizations of the WFTU we shall contribute to fulfilling the conclusions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress in solving the most urgent issues of our time.

We wish the AUCCTU, the workers and all of the Soviet people much success in their work and in implementing the bold aims set out by the 26th CPSU Congress and 17th congress of Soviet trade unions. [applause]

SINDERMANN DELIVERS AID CONSIGNMENT IN MAPUTO

LD162104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Maputo, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, head of the GDR People's Chamber delegation which is in Mozambique, handed over a consignment of aid goods consisting of medical instruments and medicines on Friday in Maputo. The delivery, financed by donations from the population, was put together by the solidarity committee.

At the end of the official talks between the representations of the GDR and Mozambique, Horst Sindermann invited a delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly to the GDR. The People's Chamber delegation will travel to Syria later in the evening.

Departure for Syria

LD162304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2018 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Maputo, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The 4-day visit of a GDR People's Chamber delegation to Mozambique has contributed to a further deepening of the fraternal relations between both states and peoples and has also been the starting point for still broader cooperation between the people's representations of both countries. This was the assessment People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and the secretary of the Mozambique People's Assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, at the end of the delegations' official talks.

The delegation visited the Cometal/Mometal Wagon Building Enterprise in Maputo, on the morning of their last day. Altogether 9 workers at the enterprise have GDR certificates of proficiency and 65 are at present qualifying in the GDR. After inspecting the enterprise the People's Chamber delegation visited the central party school of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] in Matola. To date 2,300 functionaries and party members have been trained and have received further training at the college which was founded in 1975. Teachers from the GDR have been active there since 1975. "Only people inspired by Marxism-Leninism can build socialism," Horst Sindermann told the participants of a course for army political officers. Discipline is necessary in fighting the enemy and in the building of socialism.

Late in the evening the delegation started its journey to Syria. They were given a sendoff at the airport by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the standing commission of the Supreme People's Assembly, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, and members of the delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA

LD171056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 17 Apr (ADN) -- A GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the Council of State, arrived in Damascus on Saturday on a 4-day visit to Syria. It was invited by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and speaker of the Syrian People's Council. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Mahmud az-Zu'bi and other leading figures of the Syrian People's Council.

On his arrival Horst Sindermann expressed confidence that the visit would contribute to the further development and deepening of the many years of relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Syria. He paid tribute to Syria's consistent position in repulsing the plans of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

Visits Golan Area

LD181623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 18 Apr (ADN) -- A GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, visited the town of Qunaytirah in the Golan area in Syria on Sunday. The GDR delegation was cordially welcomed at the boundary of the Syrian town which has been barbarously destroyed by the Israeli aggressors by Hassan ash-Shaqqah, governor of Qanaytirah; (Sami Saleh), chairman of the area executive of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; as well as members of the Syrian People's Council. During a tour of the town the delegation saw for itself the consequences of the Israeli policy of aggression and occupation. In face of the evidence of the Israeli crimes Horst Sindermann expressed his indignation and shock.

"We assure the sorely-tried people of Qunaytirah that the ruins of the once flourishing town will always be a reminder to us, the people of the GDR, our party, our socialist German state, to do everything to maintain peace, Horst Sindermann wrote in the town's visitors' book. "We give the assurance that we shall continue to remain bound in solidarity to the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues."

Talks Open in Damascus

LD182154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Official talks between delegations of the GDR People's Chamber and the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) began on Sunday in Damascus. The delegations are headed By Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State, and Mahmud az-Zu'bi, president of the People's Council and member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the talks are taking place at a time when peace is seriously jeopardized as a result of the United State's stepped-up policy of confrontation. Rebuffing the policy of the Reagan administration requires coordinated actions between allies in the anti-imperialist struggle as well as a constant exchange of views between them. Horst Sindermann reported on the major achievements by GDR workers in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi described the visit by the People's Chamber delegation as a tangible exprsssion of the relations between the GDR and Syria which have been consistently developing and deepening for years. He drew attention to the fact that the NATO decision on siting new nuclear missiles in western Europe must be regarded as a firm part of the U.S. policy of confrontation. Security in Europe is inseparably linked with peace and security in the Middle East, he said.

In order to continue the consultations on strengthening relations between the People's Chamber and People's Council, Horst Sindermann issued an official invitation for a delegation of the People's Council to pay a visit to the GDR.

Horst Sindermann and the People's Chamber delegation also held talks with Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, president of the Syrian General Federation of Labor Unions and member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH FISCHER

LD161320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Political Bureau during a stopover in the GDR by the Vietnamese foreign minister, had a friendly talk on current international problems, especially the situation in Europe and Southeast Asia, and on questions of the further overall expansion of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the SRV.

The two ministers stressed with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the SRV are developing dynamically and have reached a high level on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the agreements concluded by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. Oskar Fischer and Nguyen Co Thach briefed each other on the great achievements and creative initiatives of the working people in both countries for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the Fifth VCP Congress.

Iskar Fischer and Nguyen Co Thach agreed that the international situation has been greatly aggravated by the confrontation and arms drive policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism. Both states will continue to work actively for the preservation of peace and for international detente.

They reaffirmed support for the USSR's peace program and for the fresh initiatives for the safeguarding of peace, disarmament and understanding announced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions and in his speech in Tashkent.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR will continue to support the SRV's constructive policy for the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and for the creation of a peace zone in the region and the specific proposals for this by the foreign ministers of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea. The growing international respect for the People's Republic of Kampuchea and recognition of the real situation in this country are making a considerable contribution toward stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Nguyen Co Thach expressed high regard for the GDR's active contribution in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of world peace and for its internationalist solidarity.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual agreements.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES YOUTH MEETING 18 APRIL

LD181426 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Defense Minister Army Ceneral Heinz Hoffmann has called on the younger generation of the GDR to carry out personal and active deeds for socialism. Speaking today to participants at a youth initiation ceremony in Strausberg, he hailed the achievements of workers and peasants power as a result of workers' diligence. They are also the result of the SED's farsighted policy aimed at the people's well-being, the fruit of the socialist fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and of common efforts for peace. All this will come about only if the younger and older generations succeed in maintaining peace. At a time when there must be a hard struggle for peace it is a matter of curbing the aggressive forces of imperialism with the defensive power of socialism. Minister Hoffmann said said for the sake of peace, the hand must hold the sword as steady as the plow. In the Knowledge that a secure peace requires action by all youth can begin the new stage of their life with optimism and confidence.

JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION TO VISIT HUNGARY

LD180746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] A Polish party and state delegation will arrive in Hungary in the next few days. At the official, friendly visit the Polish delegation will be led by Army General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

KULIKOV, CZINEGE REVIEW USSR-HUNGARIAN MANEUVERS

LD162018 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] As has been reported, Hungarian-Soviet command and staff exercises have begun in our country. They continued today. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, were present. Today smaller army units also participated in the staff command exercise carried out at a practice field in Dunantul. Today's tasks were directed by Marshal Kulikov. According to the military leaders, the experience and expertise of the participating commanders and staffs have considerably increased. Viktor Kulikov and Lajos Czinege visited the command posts and reviewed the organizational and directional work of the commanders and staff, as well as the process of implementation of orders and the cooperation between the participants.

Lazar Receives Kulikov

LD191106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has received Viktor Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Nations, who came to Hungary for joint staff command exercises of the Soviet and Hungarian commands. Present at the meeting were: Mihaly Korom, Central Committee secretary; Janos Borbandi, deputy premier; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, and Anatoliy Gribkov, first deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations.

TALYZIN-MARJAI COOPERATION TALKS 15-16 APRIL

LD162008 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 16 Apr (MTI) -- The current meeting of the chairmen of the national sections of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, with the participation of Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Nikolai Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, was held here on April 15 and 16. In the course of the talks, they surveyed the opportunities for the mutual development of the two countries' economic relations. The two parties have already agreed that, in order to promote our national economies, it is useful to examine the plans envisaging the extension of cooperation, which will provide supplementary sources for both countries. For this purpose, several proposals for the development of relations were elaborated.

The competent ministries of both countries had talks on the Hungarian proposals designed for the promotion of cooperation in agriculture, including the introduction of Hungarian maize production systems in the Soviet Union and the opportunities for the delivery of pig and poultry breeding plants. Talks have been launched on the development of chemical cooperation, which will result in savings on national economic level in both countries. They are examining the opportunity of Hungarian cooperation in the reconstruction of the Likino bus factory in the Soviet Union. Experts' negotiations are under way on the joint reconstruction of Soviet light, food and wood-working industrial plants, as well as commercial and service units.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONTINUING AGRICULTURE TALKS

Tasks Defined 16 Apr

LD161940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The most important tasks in agriculture and the food economy were discussed today in the office of the Council of Ministers by voivodas, secretaries of party voivodship committes, presidents of ZSL voivodship committees and military commissars.

The most frequently mentioned problem was the issue of land management. Many undertakings were presented which are intended to include in agricultural production land hitherto poorly utilized or completely unutilized. At the same time mention was made of the factors which make more intensive land management difficult, including shortages in industrial means of production, shortages of materials needed for the reclamation of agricultural terrains, as well as the often sluggish settling of formalities connected with land turnover. Much time was also taken up in the discussion by matters concerning the best possible exploitation of the machinery assets of agriculture, and problems linked with getting the procurement of agricultural produce going, streamlining the system of contract purchasing, and the work of the agricultural service.

Michalek Speaks

LD170858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A conference devoted to fundamental tasks of agriculture and the food economy has taken place at the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Wojchiech Jaruzelski.

The most important conclusions arising from the check-up on agriculture were presented by Zbigniew Michalek, who stressed that the check-up has provided rich material, allowing an in-depth diagnosis of the current situation in agriculture and its services. The recommendations worked out on this basis should be treated with full responsibility, and the tasks contained in them must be consistently and fully implemented. We must, the Central Committee secretary stressed, concentrate all our efforts on eradicating the revealed neglect, irregularities and, often, common chaos and carelessness. The most important question, he said, is the agricultural exploitation of all available land.

A discussion was then held. The problems raised were dealt with my Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki.

Wojcheich Jaruzelski took the floor at the conclusion of the conference. Noting with appreciation the enormous toil of farmers, he stressed that this year's agricultural results will be the key to stabilization in our country. In this connection a great responsibility, he said, rests on us all, on the entire economic front, and especially on those who are working for the benefit of agriculture and in agriculture itself. To use a metaphor, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated, we can say that we have, as it were, two Polands: the Poland of hard, good work, order and discipline; and the Poland of slovenliness, idleness and lack of discipline. Further in his speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of matters connected with the economic reform, the most important problems of the cooperative movement and questions of the people's councils.

Jaruzelski Address 17 Apr

LD170904 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Apr (PAP)--Taking the floor here today at a conference devoted to the current problems of agriculture, General Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that this year's effects in agriculture will be the key to stabilisation in the country.

Referring to the results of the recent series of inspections of all kinds, Wojciech Jaruzelski said it was striking that frequently two organisms operating in identical conditions were achieving different results. "We can say," said the general, "that we have as if two Polands. There is a Poland of hard and good work, order and discipline, and another Poland of slovenliness, ideleness and indiscipline."

Stressing the great chance inherent in the economic reform Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the introduction of the reform in an extremely difficult period was still another proof of how seriously, with responsibility and honestly we treated the obligation of renewal.

"Never before in the history of our country so many reforms and laws aimed at democratization and putting order into our life have been initiated as over the past four months of martial law. We shall continue along this road. The reform should bring about results also because--apart from the discipline-promoting factor at the top level, which in our Polish conditions, in our Polish historically shaped mentality was always introduced with difficulty--it creates discipline-promoting mechanisms at the grass-root level, mechanisms which so far have been functioning very inefficiently," Wojciech Jaruzelski stated.

"An important role in this domain should be played by the Polish United Workers Party, as well as all non-party forces which are constructively cooperating with us in the strengthening of the socialist state. All forces of this patriotic potential must be used to the maximum," said the general.

Pointing to the factors which determine the speed of overcoming the crisis, including especially the expansion of friendly cooperation with the socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union, General Jaruzelski stressed that rebuilding of links between the authorities and the nation, the working class was a matter of key importance. "We must above all do this in a manner which would convince the people that we are ruling and directly wisely and justly and managing effectively," said the premier.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION

Dobrowski Chairs Session

LD171254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] As we have already reported, the Economic Consultative Council has held its inaugural session at the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw, under the chairmanship of Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski.

The members of the council met with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and with members of the government Presidium. During the meeting, the current socioeconomic problems and the tasks of the Economic Consultative Council were discussed.

The government and the community, it was stated, attach great hopes to the work of the council, for its would be difficult to efficiently exercise power without knowledge of the community's expectations, without intellectual support, without broad interdisciplinary analyses.

In this sense the council will enrich the knowledge of the government, becoming at the same time one of the important instruments in the dialogue between the authorities and the community.

Jaruzelski Speaks 17 Apr

LD172200 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP) -- The first, inaugural meeting of the Consultative Economic Council chaired by its head, Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, took place in Warsaw today.

The Consultative Economic Council, which was established by the government on April 1 this year, is to act as autonomous and independent opinion giving and advisory body to the Council of Ministers, the government's Presidium and the prime minister himself.

The council is made up of several dozen scientists, mainly economists, and managers of major industrial plants.

Also today, the council members met with the Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski and with members of the government Presidium.

Addressing the council Prime Minister Jaruzelski said the government cherished great hopes with respect to the council's work, and suggested that the council should become one of the essential instruments of the dialogue between the authorities and the society.

"We are now in a very difficult socioeconomic situation," General Jaruzelski said, "but we have reached one, often not fully appreciated but crucial, goal: The galloping process of ruining the economy has been arrested."

"The destructiveness of the many pressures and actions, which took place in the previous period (i.e. before the introduction of martial law), and the further complication of the (?relations) with capitalist [word indistinct] have all contributed to the undermining of the economy.

"Society is tired of the effects of the prolonging crisis, it is impatient with awaiting improvement. The complexity of the present situation consist also in the fact that what is awaited is not only the restoration of normal living conditions, but also the elimination of arrears in some areas which have been accumulating for many years: for instance in housing, health care, public transport or environmental protection."

"In solving these problems," Prime Minister Jaruzelski continued, "the government expects help from the Consultative Economic Council. First of all we await strategic proposals but to implement long-term goals, one has to maintain and defend today some positions, to prevent the onward trend in the economy and the social complications linked with it."

"The latest version of the anti-crisis programme is in the stage of consultation now, and we would be very happy if the opinion of the council's members could be obtained on this document," Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed. "This is important also in view of the forthcoming eighth plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee."

"In the last two years the level of public [words indistinct] taking into account the present circumstances, we cannot expect any quick improvement. Thus the problem arises how, by what methods (?can) we reconcile our understandable egalitarian tendencies and the sensitivity to social justice with the need to maximally stimulate work productivity, initiative [words indistinct].

"The establishment of the Consultative Economic Council should be regarded as an important step in implementing the constitutional principle of social consultation," the prime minister said and assured that the government would do all it possibly could to ensure appropriate conditions for the council's activities, among them also the wide presentation of the council's work to the public.

Problems Listed

LD172344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The inaugural session of the Consultative Economic Council was held today. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, who participated in the session, emphasized that the government and the public place great hopes in the work of the council, which should become one of the most important instruments facilitating a dialogue between the authorities and the public.

A discussion was held after the premier's speech. It was announced that an attempt would be made to compile a full list of problems demanding a more detailed and indepth examination. The session recognized the most important and urgent problems to be matters linked with restoring economic and market stability. Matters of budget subsidies and the problem of economic reform were also tackled. The council discussed the problem of increasing production costs, and consequently increasing prices, which threaten to create inflation. There was criticism of the insufficient progress in setting in motion mechanisms of efficiency and [word indistinct] of our economy.

The composition of the Presidium of the Economic Consultative Council is as follows: Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman; Docent Dr Wieslaw (?Rybnicki), secretary general; and Prof Mieczylsaw Kabel, from the Institute of Labor and Social Affairs; Prof Aleksander Lukaszewicz, from Warsaw University; Prof Mieczyslaw Nasilowski, from the Main School of Planning and Statistics; and Prof Waclaw Lipinski, from the Economic Academy in Poznan.

PRIMATE'S DOCUMENT ASSERTS NEED FOR ACCORD

LD181010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 18 Apr 82

[From the "Pastoral Announcements" portion of holy mass broadcast from Church of the Sacred Cross in Warsaw, celebrated by Father Jozef Zawitkowski -- live]

[Text] The primate's Social Council has issued a document in which it expresses its deep concern about the fate of our fatherland. In this connection, in his Easter greetings enunciated in Warsaw Cathedral, the primate expressed his conviction that despite so many setbacks and disheartening moments, despite the numerous, frequently bitter opinions, the church expresses its stance that national accord is possible.

In its document the primate's Social Council explains what national accord means. The primate hopes that the document, as well as his letter on this subject, will reach broad circles of the public. Anybody interested in the issue of national accord will be able to express himself on the basis of the thoughts contained in them.

In his letter the primate emphasizes some of the reasons for which the Catholic Church in Poland is discussing the subjects concerning the life of the public in the country. Let us list those reasons -- I quote from the document -- the historical reason: in the same way in which the church in Poland was with the nation during its moments of (?glory) and its suffering, today, too, it wishes to remain with the nation during the moments of internal perplexity, insecurity and during its search for solutions; the reasons of duty: the church regards it as its duty to speak about the matters of the public and of the country. The church in its historical role wishes above all to maintain its pastoral policy, and this involves leading people to God and gathering the faithful to life in Christ's sacramental presence. A suitable socionational climate is to be created by the fact that -- I quote -- there should be at least minimal trust in another person, in a social group, in the mass media and, finally, in the authorities.

The sacramental and catechistic work of the church brings peace as its foundation and thus it is a factor which is conducive for the atmosphere of accord. In this accord itself we want to establish the ideal of a fatherland which, like the mother of all Poles, would be organized on the basis of a lawful state, a state which would be just, democratic, tolerant, respecting the past and the achievements of the whole culture and which, at the same time, would be open to the future and to international friendship.

Winding up these reflections, the primate confesses that these thoughts are thoughts conceived in a heart which loves the fatherland and created out of the thoughts formed on the gospel.

Vatican Report

LD162350 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] In accordance with our earlier announcement we will now acquaint you with the letter of Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, sent to all Polish bishops, together with the document of the primate's Social Council, approving the theses of the council concerning social accord in our country.

I graciously send the letter, the primate says, concerning social accord, worked out by the primate's Social Council. In this document lay Catholics expressed their deep concern about the fate of our fatherland and their own reflections concerning the ways in which a normal functioning and development could be restored to our state community. This document deserves a very deep reflection, all the more so since in its import it departs from the proposals of renewal or reform worked out by persons or institutions elsewhere. This is a document which is not only inspired by the teachings of the Catholic Church, but which also conveys the views of the most extensive social circles which are connected with the church. That is why I cordially recommend that the bishops study this document. I would also ask that the bishops' social council or other circles that are sincerely interested in our fatherland's welfare become acquainted with it.

Moreover, I would also wish to point out some of the reasons why the Catholic Church in Poland should take it upon itself to deal with topics concerning public life in this country.

In so mature a nation as Poland the church is a reality passed from one generation to the next, deeply rooted in the national culture. Evangelical values with which the church throughout its 1,000-year history has been revitalizing itself, have blended inextricably with the interests of the Polish public. The connection between the church and the nation was more fully illuminated in the teachings of the Second Vatican Synod. This teaching, which makes the church's religious mission stand out in bolder relief, also stresses its service for mankind, implemented in specific countries such as Poland where the church was with the nation during the days of glory and the days of illness. This is the case today, too, since the church wishes to remain with the nation during the days of chasm, uncertainty and search for a way out.

Making our voice heard regarding the country's public matters we consider a service to be rendered in [word indistinct] and love. The objective truth requires discernment; that is, it requires humility. The truth which we are called upon to proclaim should conform primarily to the verdicts of our conscience. As for humility, it prevents mistakes from being made. Courge is needed so that this service can be rendered in a spirit of love, since if it were otherwise a passive attitude would have been more convenient.

Embarking upon public activities under certain circumstances, the church does not impose its own views. The church's position in the nation does not depend upon its current political influence, as is often frequently, and erroneously, assumed by people who have no knowledge about the church. As far as its hierarchical section is concerned, the church wishes above all to maintain the pastoral line which leads people to God and which rallies the faithful to live in Christ's sacramental presence.

Lay Catholics [word indistinct] as part of the living church, have not only the right but also a duty to participate in public and political life. This is being done above all through the honesty of their attitudes and conscientiousness in work which arises from the everyday moral approach of the Catholic and from activities that stem from a viewpoint geared to the common good.

Unfortunately, there are too few Catholics who are ready to tackle responsible public activities. In the past period we were able to mould religiously devout Catholics. There was, however, a shortage of opportunities for them to gain experience right from an early age of fully bearing witness to the truth in public life.

Formally recognized groupings of lay Catholics were frequently under such degree of supervision and manipulation that they were not always the best of schools for shaping Catholic attitudes.

I trust that the statement by the primate's Social Council which, in principle, is comprised of lay catholics, like the bishops' social councils springing up in dioceses, will be received as the church's reflection on our reality.

We continue reading the letter of the primate of Poland to bishops concerning the theses on social accord.

Social accord, the term used in the communique from the 183d plenary conference of the Episcopate, is examined more extensively and explained ideologically in the document mentioned above. Life itself -- that is, the citizens' will and activities -- will make this concept more precise. As transpires from the document, social accord should be regarded not just as one act but above all as a kind of process to consist of different activities aimed at a formal act of accord. This process toward accord should consist of unilateral or multilateral acts aiming first at creating a climate and subsequently conditions for accord.

A socionational climate is one which is the most difficult to define, since it [word indistinct] upon perceptions and experiences of events that happen. The climate we seek is primarily a minimum of trust in other human beings and social groups, in mass media and finally in the authorities. All attempts made to date to gain trust in the actions of the authorities and public figures are shaken not only because of attitudes and prejudices but especially because of rather arbitrary actions of lower officials and because of such decisions by the authorities which society fails to understand.

A nationwide discussion on the country's basic problems would, more than anything else, influence the process whereby this climate is created. The discussion cannot at its inception contain the final thesis, for the start of this discussion should aim at achieving a compromise.

It is here worthwhile to recall the words of the communique from the Episcopate's 183d conference. The two basic constituents of this climate are: a sincere opening up by the authorities to opinions expressed by all social groups in a free and responsible discussion and a guaranteeing of basic civic liberties, founded upon the recognition of man's dignity. The sacramental [passage indistinct]

ARMY OFFICER BRIEFS PZPR OFFICIALS ON MARTIAL LAW

PM160601 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 82 p 6

[Extracts from recording of meeting between Polish military commissioner for radio and television and PZPR members: "The Confidential Statements of a Military Commissioner to Communist Militants from Radio and Television" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The "military commissioners" installed by the Polish Army in militarized enterprises and at all levels of regional administration since 13 December do not only have the role of ensuring that the regime's decisions are implemented. They also have the task of explaining the political situation to party members, whose real leaders they have in fact become, even though that is causing some friction. The military commissioner for radio and television recently had a meeting with party members for that purpose. The text of their conversation, recorded on cassettes, is now circulating in Warsaw. We are publishing it almost in full below, retaining the repetitions and lacunas in construction of the spoken style of a document whose richness needs no comment. It should merely be stressed that the army is prepared for several years of martial law, that it seems much more aware of the difficulties of the situation than the party cadres and that a military commissioner is not afraid to publicly show deep disdain for the PZPR apparatus. The conflict of authority between the general staff and the party cadres is implicit in this document. Nonetheless, beyond the different interests and assessments of the situation, the common goal of the party and army also emerges clearly: to prevent any form of pluralism and political opposition.

"Martial Law? It Is a Question of Years...."

The military commissioner: Some comrades say that Solidarity was a paper tiger which was destroyed in one night, from 12 to 13 December, is no longer dangerous and has stopped operating. Since that conviction existed we have heard statements to the effect that we had basically won and that it was time to celebrate the victory, to reduce or lift martial law: that everything was in order.

That position was put forward by those comrades who were installed in their offices, in the protection of their armchairs, who were threatened just a short time ago and who now no longer are threatened under the army's umbrella. Well, such an assessment of the situation is very wrong, indeed it is very harmful. For the situation, dear comrades, is complex, complicated and, basically speaking, it is difficult to foresee how it will develop in the coming months.

And if one of you asks: How long will martial law last? I think that the answer is easy but that the solution is extremely difficult. Martial law will continue in Poland until the party is revived. And I am not thinking of party bureaucracy because that is quickly revived, but I am thinking of the grassroots situation in the big enterprises. This argument is based on the following fact: We have martial law and the result of that state could either be dictatorship or democracy. There is no third possibility between those two. If we talk of a move toward democracy -- to democracy in the socialist system -- as is the hypothesis, there must be some force around which that democracy will be formed. In our situation that force can only be the party. There is no question of political pluralism or any form of opposition which is to any degree organized. Therefore the initial conditions for the lifting of martial law will exist only when the party is able to resume political leadership of the enterprises and hence martial law will last a little longer in this country. It is not a question of months but years. (noises in the hall)

The Adversary Is Beginning To Organize

Yes, comrades, it may be sad but it is true. Of course I know that resumption of leadership in the enterprises by the party is at present on the agenda but the problem in the political struggle is for this to be understood in some way. Not accepted. Let's not demand that from the whole of society. We are a long way from acceptance.

Therefore in reply to the question -- how long will martial law last? -- which is so often asked, we say: A long time and the army is prepared for that. Against that background there are other problems connected with ideological influence over society (note 1) (In other words ideological control by the regime or the party). We have recently observed a clear resumption of activity by antisocialist elements within the country. After the shock of the introduction of martial law -- moreover I must point out, in passing, that it was easier to introduce it than we had tought -- this whole organizational system was established so skillfully with so few victims, several times fewer than was foreseen when the idea of establishing martial law and the technique of establishing it was first conceived....

That was a great blow to the ideological adversary but, at the same time we observe that those phenomena connected with the shock are no longer having an effect and that the adversary is beginning to organize. Allow me to make a few remarks on that subject. The Solidarity affair is connected with that of the trade union movement and at present nobody has any ideas on the trade union movement. We know one thing, that it cannot be a trade union movement organized by regions. That is known for certain (note 2) (That theme constantly comes up in official statements and publications The authorities consider that Solidarity's political strength lay in its organization in regional unions which produced real alternative local power centers and made it possible to mobilize several enterprises or industrial branches in support of general demands. The government is determined -- when trade unions can be formed again -- to allow only professional unions in other words corporatist trade unions which will have to be strictly limited to the problems of the sector they represent). But aside from that? Nobody knows.

The prime minister told the Sejm that the trade unions will be as the working class wants them to be. Personally I will be more cautious on that point because I seriously doubt whether it would be profitable for the running of the state to create trade unions in keeping with the workers' wishes.

Voices in the hall: Hear hear!

The military commissioner: But what are we now seeing? We are seeing that Solidarity is beginning to organize more than ever in, shall we say, its clandestine version. And its organizations are beginning to operate. I must say that I do not attach much importance to the pamphlets. On the other hand the many different kinds of bulletins which are appearing in the form of periodicals with sequential serial numbers are a sign of organization. For instance the fact that TYGODNIK WOJENNY (note 3) [War weekly is one of Solidarity's regular clandestine publications) is being published in Warsaw and that five issues of that bulletin have already been published means that there is a group working on publishing it and that some system is beginning to operate. Moreover there are many more similar titles. I do not have the Interior Ministry's facts.

What emerges from the content of those illegal newspapers? Well, the aim is to convince the trade union members that Solidarity exists and is being organized in the present situation. Moreover the articles in those illegal publications appeal to people not to carry out terrorist-type actions. They clearly prohibit terrorist-type actions. In his interview Bujak (note 4) (Mr Bujak, chairman of the Solidarity organization for the Warsaw region, is living in hiding from which he is the main driving force of the trade union's life in the capital) -- we will come back to him in a moment, it was an interview to one of the U.S. television networks (note 5) (More probably an interview to the New York TIMES) -- said that the aim is to organize small, independent groups putting up great resistance. It is passive, not active, resistance which is intended. According to them that resistance can take various forms. The main aim is to slow down the rate of work because if that is done in a fairly imperceptible way it cannot spark off repression.

Launching Strikes in a Sporadic Way

The other forms are all kinds of petitions are beginning to appear. Another instruction is to organize strikes in extreme cases but to organize them in a sporadic way because it is known that if a strike is organized it will be broken in one way or another. Let's say, for example, that an enterprise goes on strike. The Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia [Zomo] (note 6) (The militia's intervention forces which are particularly hated for their brutality. They won General Jaruzelski the nickname General Somoza) arrive to put an end to the strike. In such a case Bujak and company order an end to the strike and a return to work. After a time the ZOMO leave and it is then possible to organize another strike.

There are instructions for spectacular activities which are to convince people that Solidarity is operating: switching off lights at a specific time, lighting candles. We know that those actions have often been successful. Another trend is to warn people against cooperation. For instance they are calling on people to gather evidence against "collaborators" -- as they call them -- in order to call them to account when the time comes. They threaten Solidarity members that if they cooperate with the authorities in any way at all they will be expelled from the trade union when Solidarity (long silence by the speaker) well, er.... Reappears. Instructions are being given to Solidarity members on what action to take to make the implementation of the military regime more difficult. They are often appeals signed by all kinds of clandestine Solidarity bodies. For instance: if you receive an order from a military commissioner, demand a very detailed explanation and pretend not to understand. If you think the order is meaningless carry it out immediately....

The situation is extremely complicated. We really are still a long way from celebrating victory. We could still be faced with things, phenomena and events which we cannot even imagine now. Anything could still happen, comrades.

A voice in the hall: Comrade, what you say is frightening!

Other voices: Exactly, it is frightening!

The military commissioner: Comrades, I cannot say that everything is OK if that is not the case. The overall situation is bad. I am not going to repeat what can be read in the press or heard in the prime minister's speech. The fact that I have succeeded in frightening some of you, comrades, means that I have achieved my aim because that is precisely the intention.

A voice in the hall: What precisely is the intention?

The military commissioner: We must be determined and prepared and that will give greater strength for our work. There is no mystery: That is exactly how the situation is.

A voice in the hall: Why has Mr Bujak not yet been caught? What is the goddamned Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] doing?

The military commissioner: Where is Bujak? What is the MSW doing? I have no information from the comrades who are dealing with that. I do not know whether the MSW does not know where Bujak and the others are. Perhaps it does know. Perhaps not. But it is difficult to reach them at present because if they are in a monastery or, as is probable, in a convent, it would be necessary to organize a raid on that convent -- to send in a company or a battalion and turn it all upside down. And I do not know whether Bujak is worth all the internal and international repercussions which that would have.

Who Can Reach Agreement With the Clergy?

A voice in the hall: Will there have to be negotiations with the church on that?

The military commissioner: But, my dear, who can reach agreement with the clergy? I do not have any proof at all but I am convinced and am prepared to bet that most of the publishing centers which are operating are operating in churches and monasteries.

Moreover, if we were certain and convinced and if we had an idea of the form the trade unions would take and what will happen to Solidarity, there would be firm action in one direction or another. If no such idea exists how can we know whether that goddamned Bujak will still be of some use to us or not? Are you now so very sure that he will not? I am not sure at all. I personally do not know what game the SB (Note 7) (The Political Police) is playing. Is Bujak not in fact being used as a bait?

A voice in the hall: Comrade, what is happening about Kania?

The military commissioner: As regards Kania, things are being said.... Er!... For instance by our Soviet comrades who are very critical of him, not directly but in conversations -- people know which ones. Moreover it is for that very reason that he is not first secretary. I personally was very critical of his actions when he was first secretary. Its just that these are very complex questions you see. It is only in a few years' time, when some archives are opened, that we will be able to answer the question of whether martial law was introduced at the appropriate time. Perhaps it came too late. Perhaps it was too early -- surely not that! But was it too late? Because all of us here were demanding tough solutions from the start. Only history will show who was right: We or Jaruzelski.

A voice in the hall: Comrade, why does the militia not arrest the people who switch off their lights and light candles...?

The military commissioner: It is not as easy as that. First, it is a fairly widespread phenomenon and second Jaruzelski has said clearly that martial law is in force in Poland but that no law has been suspended. So by what right do you intend to enter apartments and ask people why they are switching off the light? They switch if off because they want to. They switch it off because they have the right to do so.

Noises in the room: What do you mean, they have the right?

The military commissioner: Yes, comrades they do. What legal principle is there against it? There is no legal basis. It would be an illegal action and act of repression. Moreover in Swidnik people go for a walk during the television news. They walk quietly and what can you do to them? It is certainly not a meeting. Nobody makes speeches, nobody shouts any particular slogan. They simply walk around the marketplace. What can you do to them? Send in the ZOMO? You cannot because that would be an escalation of terror.

And then you talk of the checks? (Note 8) (The checks are political interrogations after which the fate of the people working in an enterprise is decided). We are carrying out checks wherever we can. What does that mean? We check out a Solidarity member, by saying that he is not working well or we check him out for political reasons. First we do not have the right to check him out because there is the amnesty decree (note 9) (In principle no reprisals can be taken nor any legal proceedings started against anybody for his activity during Solidarity's 16-month existence. That amnesty which is in fact very partial because, to benefit from it, you have to agree to renounce your activity and opinions and above all you must not have had proceedings taken against you before 13 December). He might even be a member of the KPN (note 10) (Confederation for an Independent Poland, one of the two major opposition groups together with the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]) and when he comes to talk with us he says he renounces his KPN membership. You cannot tell him: "You were a Solidarity member so get out of your workplace."

The same is true of scientific circles. You want to carry out checks? What then? You have to think about the effects. The checks cause great upheaval all around. And then I do not know whether that scientist working at the university -- who is controlled by us even if he is not with us -- will be less dangerous than the scientist who is sacked from the university and is already organizing unknown to us. I do not know. And there are many similar questions. Unfortunately there are no simple solutions. If there were we would not have arrived at this situation. You cannot gag the whole nation. There is no miraculous solution. Force is not one....

A Time-Bomb

Another subject which comrades want me to discuss is the question of the church. Well, I think that the church is a time-bomb. I am convinced that generally-speaking the church's activity now is decidedly anti-state, decidedly hostile to the system now in force in our country. But there are differences of opinion in the church heirarchy. The most docile, so to speak, is Glemp who is in favor of some negotiations with the government and who, generally speaking, has accepted the need to introduce martial law while considering that it is not in keeping with the law. But Glemp does not accept all its consequences: the internments, the suspension of Solidarity's activity and he even states that the church can guarantee that Solidarity will operate as a trade union and not as a political organization. Macharski represents a more radical position but his is not an extreme one either. As for the other one, er.... What's his name? Ah, Gulbinowicz, now he is an extremist even for the church. Those extremists are the oldest generation in the Episcopate. And those three men did not visit the pope by chance (Note 11) (Reference to the visit to Rome by those three church leaders at the beginning of February. Monsignor Glemp is the Polish primate, Cardinal Macharski is bishop of Krakow and Monsignor Gulbinowicz is bishop of Wroclaw). The composition of that delegation was probably arranged so as to represent all factions and agree to a common position there. As for the activity of, shall we say, the ordinary clergy, it is directed against the state in most cases.

I will perhaps come back again to the pastoral letter of 19 January which was to be read in all churches. It was a particularly treacherous letter which bluntly called for armed action. It may not have done so directly but there were sentences which could be interpreted in that way. For instance: The yoke, the violation (I quote from memory) may lead to revenge going so far as bloodshed. The authorities made a great deal of effort to prevent that letter from being read. It was read in some parishes and not in others.

As I have just said, the ordinary clergy are decidedly anti-state and are engaged in activities against the state. That can be seen in the sermons. At Christmas, during midnight mass, three priests were arrested for their statements and two of them were interned. All the creches in the churches now have a uniquely political character. Religious symbols have been pushed into the background and symbols of martyrdom have appeared -- symbols of fighting Poland, blood-stained flags and so forth. There were cribs like those seen in the days of Hitler's occupation. I repeat: I do not know whether that time-bomb will go off. But we must be very careful because they are very crafty....

"A Complete Shambles"

Finally a word about us, about the television. It is a complete shambles at present. There are four decision-making centers and each has its say. Thus the decisions come from the Central Committee, the government, the Military Committee of National Salvation, the general political leadership and the Polish Army. And the commissioner is between the devil and the deep blue sea, not on one but on three sides.

A voice in the hall: Comrades, one more point. How should we combat this propaganda from the Western radios?

The military commissioner: Comrades, there is a plan to solve the problem of the diversionary radios. It requires special installations. We intend to make an 8-hour broadcast at the time when Radio Free Europe is broadcasting most intensively. Our Soviet comrades will give us a wavelength close to that of Radio Free Europe and we want to put out a diversionary program. Anybody who wants to listen to Radio Free Eruope will try to find it on that frequency and, since it will be very close, he will not be very sure whether he is listening to Radio Free Europe or to our diversionary program. That will have to be done skillfully and cleverly.

(The audience laughs, thunderous applause.)

FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST OF 'DOCUMENT' PROTESTED

LD172158 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw 17 Apr (PAP) -- A spokesman for the Polish Government went on television right after prime time television news tonight to announce that Poland would address an official demarche to France in connection with a fabricated document printed in LE MONDE of April 15 and beamed by Radio France International.

The spokesman, Mr. Bogdan Jactacz, was referring to what LE MONDE purported to be a transcript of an address by the army commissary in the Polish Radio and Television to a group of activists. Holding transcripts of the original address and of a Radio France International in his hand Jactacz admitted that such a meeting did take place early in March but the commissary's address had "absolutely nothing in common with the insinuations" which did not convey "a single thought or a single word of what the man had said". The spokesman said it was at the same time amazing and said that of all nations the French, tied to Poland by multiple historical links, have engaged most earnestly in the current wave of anti-Polish propaganda attacks and fabrications and suggested that Radio France International has probably already excelled the notorious Radio Free Europe in anti-Polish zeal. "Such (?voices) must not be tolerated in civilized world", he said before proceeding to issue the warning of the official demarche.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES JARUZELSKI TO VISIT HUNGARY

LD180726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] A party and state delegation of the Polish Peoples Republic, led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, is to pay an official visit of friendship to the Hungarian Peoples Republic in the next few days at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MILITIA OPERATION CONTROLS MEAT DISTRIBUTION

LD162256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Under the codename "Meat" a nationwide militia operation has been carried out. The distribution of meat and its products has been controlled and 263 preparatory proceedings have been initiated. The materials gathered justify the institution of 23 further inquiries and investigations.

Insufficient protection of butchers' shops against theft should be considered as the main irregularity and one of the most frequent. Dilatory compilation of documentation of processing factories have been uncovered, too, as well as assessments of the butcher shop managers based not on the quantity of the goods produced but on the retail documents.

TORUN VOIVODSHIP UNDERGOING INSPECTION

LD181358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 18 Apr 82

[From the Military Magazine]

[Excerpt] In Torun Voivodship the armed forces' inspection has started. I have asked Colonel Stanislaw (Kacik), deputy chairman of the inspecting commission for Turun Voivodship, for an interview. Citizen colonel, how long is the inspection going to last and what is its purpose?

[Begin (Kacik) recording] Implementing the tasks defined by Army General Wojceich Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and government premier, the armed forces' inspection with the participation of the representatives of the Ministry of Administration. Local economy and environmental protection, the PZPR voivodship committee, and employees of the voivodship office started a comprehensive controlling operation in Torun Voivodship on 14 April. The inspecting commission is chaired by Lieutenant General Wladslaw Mroz, chief of our institution.

The aim of the inspection is to check, analyze and assess the activities of the voivodship authorities as well as of the authorities in towns and parishes concerning the supervision of administrative subordinate units with particular attention being paid to the issue of order, discipline, public opinion and the standard of knowledge and implementation of the orders of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and also concerning the ability to counteract social and economic difficulties.

The aim of the inspection is to analyze deeply and assess the standard of housing construction and management and of the local economy and also other branches of the economy which are of major significance to improve the conditions of the population's existence.

We are carrying out our work with the help of commissaries and local operational groups including them in our inspectiing activities. We, as has turned out, have no easy job. It demands a high degree of commitment and mental effort, it demands objectivity, practical behavior and also a lot of physical strength.

Last month we carried out an inspection of Pila Voivodship. On 6 April we completed our inspection in Warsaw Voivodship. As is already obvious from what I have said so far we are continuing our active inspection work. The results of our work should be of some assistance for the administrative authorities in properly fulfilling their socioeconomic tasks in voivodships. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMY, MARTIAL LAW ISSUED

LD182214 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 18 Apr 82

["Communique on Government's Tasks" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Apr (PAP) -- The Polish Government's Press Office has published a communique on the implementation of the government's tasks outlined in the Sejm address by the prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski last January 25.

Economic issues feature prominently among the tasks. The Planning Commission presented a report on the state of economy published in the media on April 5, upon the basis of which the government has made adjustments to the programme of stabilizing the economy and overcoming the crisis.

The Planning Commission has also prepared a draft of the government resolution on restructuring the national economy until 1990, which provides for the increase in the output of manufacturing industries for agriculture, developing production based on domestic raw materials, promoting export production and changes in transportation aimed at decreasing fuel consumption, and thus cutting oil imports.

The draft also talks of developing cooperation with CMEA countries and of decreasing the dependence on imports from developed capitalist countries.

The communique further stressed that cooperation with CMEA countries constituted one of the main topics of discussion during the party-and-state visits of the delegations headed by General Jaruzelski to Moscow, Berlin and Prague.

The aims sought by these visits and other negotiations were mainly the possibilties of obtaining extra raw materials, at the completing a number of investment projects and widening the scope of cooperation. Direct deals are also being signed between enterprises and respective government departments in Poland and other CMEA countries.

The communique reminded that the provisions of the balance of payments were set at the meeting of the governments Economic Committee on March 9, and an important factor in their implementation was the signing in Frankfurt on April 6, of the agreement with representatives of Western banks.

Despite the difficulties with the supply of raw materials there has been an improvement in export production in the first quarter of this year, the communique said.

It was also reminded that at its meeting on April 1 the Council of Ministers heard a report of the minister of internal affairs on the state of security and public order in Poland. This issue was also considered by the government's Social and Political Committee. The basis for actions in the field of fighting against delinquency, protection of public order, and strengthening rule of law is the "programme of social stability and public order and security in 1982" analysed by the government's Presidium and approved by the prime minister.

The minister of internal affairs presented the plan of gradual easing of martial law restrictions and conditions which have to accompany such actions. One of the announcements which have been fulfilled is the lifting of the duty to obtain permission to travel between voivodships, curfew was shortened in many places, further publications resumed activity, STD telephone restored within voivodships as well as international connections for industry, foreign trade and banks. Many previously suspended organizations resumed their activity.

ACTIVITY TO REDUCE BUREAUCRACY REPORTED

LD161802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] As we remember, as early as the middle of last year the reorganization of the central administration was commenced.

Today we have at our disposal the document of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], which has decided to sum up the results so far of this struggle against bureaucracy, which is the first stage of the economic reform. What arises from this analysis?

Generally speaking, the ministries have carried out the instructions of the premier perfectly, on other words they have reduced employment to the level of the designated limits.

Thus today we have less employees in the central administration, but this certainly does not mean that we have less managers. In the new, often combined ministries organizational cells have multiplied, and here are some examples:

In the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, in December 1981, the honored position of undersecretary of state was held by six persons, while as many as 16 departments were functioning -- that is 7 more than in 1976. Moreover, in some departments of this ministry there are less than three persons for every manager.

The second ministry so abundant in managers, in reverse proportion to the successes of its policy, is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy. For every manager in the Department of Food Processing there are two employees; in the Department of Accounts and Goods Turnover, to be more precise here, the ratio is 2.6. and at the Department for Vegetable Production and Procurement, 2.7.

Personnel Review Reported

LD171025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The national review of administrative personnel at all levels, including both managerial and auxiliary posts, is in progress. A report by the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection shows that a total of 59 personnel changes were implemented in March. Of these, 46 persons left for normal reasons, while 13 were recalled for improperly meeting their commitments.

Some of those who submitted their resignations retired, while some moved to other posts in economic administration units. Disciplinary firings for improper conduct or official responsibilities also took place in March.

Most regrettable were the cases in which people were removed from their posts for violations of the law. For example, the deputy chief executive officer of the Wroclaw-Fabryczna District was fired for not properly supervising the work of the units under him; at the same time criminal proceedings have been instituted. Moreover, the chief executive officer of the town and parish of Barczewo in Olsztyn Voivodship has been removed from his post for causing a traffic accident while under the influence of alcohol.

POLITYKA ASSESSES PZPR IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU161226 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 10 Apr 82 p 5

[Jan Bijak commentary: "Party Ideological Conference -- We Have Now To Digest It"]

[Excerpts] During a brief TV interview after the PZPR ideological conference Stefan Olszowski -- answering a journalist's question -- said that the propagation of the conference's materials would present least difficulty, but that the most important thing would be to digest the conference intellectually. I would be more cautious in this regard: The achievements of the conference should only initiate action to enable ideology to return to its proper place in party life and debates to explore the meaning of ideology in a changed world.

What can be said of that conference without risking a mistake?

First, it can be said that the conference was prepared in the best possible way in view of the present state of Marxist theory and in view of the number of the people who know how to combine theoretical knowledge with the analysis of the current situation and who are ready to speak here and now -- in a situation that requires ideological debates, but is not conducive to them.

Second, the conference reaffirmed what convinced party members and the people close to our form of socialism had concluded, by following intuition and commonsense, namely that the misfortunes of the party, the recurring crises of confidence and the present poverty are the results of the deviation from or distortion of the idea. This is because if we reject the counterrevolutionary slogan that socialism is incapable of reforming itself, if the principles of the idea that at one time won our genuine adherence have not become alien to us and if the firm of socialism as we know it is an obvious disappointment, then it is hard to expect a different answer. The error is rooted either in our understanding of the idea, or in the bad choice of the methods to implement it, or in the people we have trusted as guardians of the idea. Or perhaps the present crisis is simply a result of the accumulation of all those errors.

Third, we have to return to the sources. This thought follows from the previous thought. Several years ago the Catholic Church gave us an example of such a historic maneuver when the great Pope John XXIII found the way to the modern world not through a beat mass [beatowa msza], but through returning to Christianity's living roots. Marxism is not a religion, and its testing ground is this earth. Its priests have a rather peculiar understanding of holy life. However, communism needs now more than ever to return to the sources and to the roots and to restate the principles that have become blurred and "bleached," as Wyka says, through garrulousness, mechanical quotations and toeing the line of the demands of the moment and of yet another team of explainers. Much was said at the conference about Marxism and Leninism as a science, as tools of knowledge and methods of social analysis, but less was said about the communist moral canon than the workers movement, including the Polish workers movement, developed over centuries and that we have been able to thoroughly caricature in many cases over some dozens of years.

Fourth, the participants in the conference agreed that it was necessary to work out a cohesive and modern concept of Marxist-Leninist education.

Recently things have been such that the Leninist trinity -- learn, learn and learn again -- has been used for just joking about the so-called prominent people. Personally, as a participant in many training courses I have the worst opinion of that trinity as a form of party activity. Still, the experience of the past few years has proved that party members, voluntarily and without compulsion, hunted down textbooks, argued until exhaustion and spent entire afternoons in seminars, symposiums and on panels.

During the duscussion in section one ("General Laws of Socialist Construction"), to which I listened keenly, much was said about the inadequacies of the knowledge of history. Dr Malinowski from the Higher School of Social Sciences asked for the postwar documents, concealed in archives, relating to the activities of the Security Service and 10th Department and to people such as Berman, Minc and Radkiewicz. No doubt other historians would find something just as interesting about other figures of those years. Dr Malinowski also recalled the unpublished letters sent to Stalin and Bierut by Gomulka before he was arrested.

Fifth, the conference has produced a wealth of material, especially the reports, to evaluate the Polish crises of socialist construction, particularly the most recent one. It reminded us of the elementary aspects of that evaluation: The existence of class interests and, consequently, of the class ideological and political struggle, which is conditioned by international circumstances and mechanisms. Those who reject class criteria and undermine Marxist views -- the opportunists and rightists -- harm socialism in the same way as those -- the extreme leftists -- who want to correct party activities outside of its democratic structures. These aspects, which S. Olszowski developed in his report and which were also discussed in other speeches since summarized in the press, lead us directly to the current political practice, that is, to the ways of overcoming the crisis and to the methods of effecting the declared socialist renewal and democratization.

The participants in the discussion pointed to the gaps in the conference -- to the fact that its reports had ignored fundamental issues such as the economic reform, state-church relations, world outlooks and the economy. There were disputes about the prospects of socializing agriculture, about the permanence of peasant farms as guaranteed by the Constitution, about the general laws of socialist construction and specific national differences, about the need to combat the ideologically alien forces and about the necessity to win for the party and socialism anyone who is just potentially with us. The conference was in this regard an model study of the links between ideology and politics: The political preferences of the participants in the discussion were expressed in the "personal orientation" of some statements.

REPORTAGE OF PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES 16-17 APR

Grzyb Attends Radom Meeting

LD172222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The activists of the civic committees of national reconstruction in Radom Voivodship have discussed the tasks which are to be fulfilled by the committees in the present sociopolitical situation of the country. Zofia Grzyb, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, who participated in the meeting stated that the committees of national reconstruction ought to be a basis for dialogue and national accord for people of good will. The committees should undertake activities aiming at more productive work in their towns, in their factories and in their environments. They should combat idleness and the wasting of public property.

Olszowski at PAP PZPR Session

LD161756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Today the basic party organization attached to PAP in Warsaw held a session with the participation of Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Matters relating above all to the ideological and propaganda tasks of the party and to the tasks facing the mass media were touched upon. These tasks are connected with disseminating the substance of the seventh Central Committee Plenum with participation in the discussion on the draft ideological and programmatic declaration "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Going." During his speech Stefan Olszowski referred to the course taken by and the results of the recent first all-party ideological and theoretical conference characterized the causes of the social, political and economic crisis, and in this context presented the main duties of party members in deepening the public's confidence in the policy of the PZPR program.

Opalko Attends Tarnow Meeting

LD171422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting of activists of civic committees of national rebirth of Tarnow Voivodship was held today to exchange experiences and to learn about the sociopolitical situation in the country and the region. Stanislaw Opalko, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow PZPR Voivodship Committee, participated in the meeting. The role of the committees as an authentic social movement in the process of stabilization of life in the country and of the creation of a basis for agreement as well as of the alleviation of the conflicts in the efforts to achieve national accord was emphasized.

Wozniak at Cadre Training

LD162308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Problems connected with training cadres for the reformed economy were examined today at a meeting held at the Union of Vocational Training Enterprises attended by Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier.

It was emphasized that the tasks of these enterprises, as a specialized organization training cadres for industry, handicrafts and services, will grow in proportion to demand for new vocations and specializations.

CONDITIONS IN WOMEN'S DETENTION CENTER DESCRIBED

LD172214 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP) -- "The centre reminds of a luxury sea-liner, the living is good, only you can't leave it at [word indistinct]" wrote reporter of the Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA daily, describing the living conditions and customs in a detention [word industinct] organized in a holiday centre of the now-suspended Union of Media Workers, located in the north-eastern corner of Poland. A summary of the account appeared in the Warsaw evening paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY.

There are now 186 women in the centre. Eighty-seven persons have been freed since the centre was started, in their number all the mothers with children under fifteen. Twenty-six were transferred to other centres after trying to organize among their mates a "(?university of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland])" and to publish a bulletin based on Radio Free Europe broadcasts. For this purpose they used 5 radio sets which were accidentally left in the rooms, because for reasons of courtesy no room-searchers were made.

Those in the centre have constant access to the religious services of a priest, Deacon Smadczkdam from the nearby town of Goldap. Regular services are held, any hymns and songs are sung, though not all of a purely religious nature: the GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA's reporter describes a scene in which the priest conducted a chorus of women singing songs of hatred and death for all the "[word indistinct] and those who cooperate with them."

The internees live in rooms of three or four, the standard of which the reporter has compared with that of the Solec hotel in Warsaw which caters mainly to foreign tourists.

The women can talk freely around the site, visit each other, and, though the rules talk of only one hour's walk, to make walks from 8 in the morning until dusk. On the whole the rules are much more stringent than what the internees actually observe, and the centre (?authorities) treat this very liberally.

The (?mail) which comes through the International Red Cross, the Polish Red Cross and the Roman Catholic Church, is distributed among the internees by themselves. Some of it, this which cannot be consumed or [word indistinct] site, is taken away in bulging rucksacks by the families of the internees, who have almost unrestricted possibilities of visiting their kin.

JOURNAL ASSESSES EUROCOMMUNISM'S ATTITUDES

LD181422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] There is no doubt that no one feels more painfully than we communists the drama being experienced by Poland, Georges Marchais said a few weeks ago. This view can constitute a starting point for considering the attitude of the international communist movement toward the situation in Poland, particularly toward the introduction of martial law, Dr Tadeusz Iwinski, scientific worker from the Higher School of Social Sciences, writes in the weekly PERSPEKTYWY.

Unequivocal, and consistent, from the very beginning the attitude of the communist parties from the countries of the socialist community is generally known and requires no reminder. As far as the communist parties in 55 poorly developed capitalist countries are concerned, nearly all of them have declared firm support for the Military Council of National Salvation and for the measures it has taken as dictated by events.

Dr Iwinski analyzes more closely the attitude of 23 West European communist parties, and 7 parties operating outside Europe in developed capitalist states. After August 1980 he says, most of these parties endeavored to do nothing that would increase the contradictions in Poland, or make the crisis an international one.

After the introduction of martial law in our country, the earlier delicate and varied assessment underwent a sudden change. The majority of parties, including the French and Portuguese, have shown full understanding for the extraordinary measures applied in Poland, treating them as a lesser evil and as a step which will prevent the violation of the status quo in Europe.

For the communists in the West to adopt the internationalist stance demanded a deep analysis of the situation, and was connected, in view of the growing anticommunist wave, with the risk of weakening their position. A different reaction to events in Poland was demonstrated by the so called Eurocommunist parties, which are in a minority, including the largest ones in the Western world, the Communist Party of Italy, the Communist Party of Spain, the Communist Party of Greece, and smaller parties like the British, Dutch, Swedish, and the Japanese Communist Parties.

These parties adopted a critical attitude toward the introduction of martial law. However, the exceptional anxiety and opposition has created a situation in which the development of the situation in Poland, Dr Iwinski says, has for the Communist Parties of Italy and Spain not only become a starting point for a broad theoretical assessment, but also a pretext for polemics with the CPSU and with other communist parties of the socialist community, and a cause of attack against the system precepts of the community.

Tadeusz Iwinski continues: The Eurocommunist parties have been treating events in Poland as one more proof of their thesis about the alleged crisis of real socialism. The stance of both these Eurocommunist parties, the Communist Party of Italy and of Spain, is difficult to reconcile with the principles of internationalism and proletarian solidarity. It also weakens the forces which are fighting for peace, security and detente.

One cannot support abstract socialism nor, in concrete realities, adopt an antisocialist stance. The author recalls that every party not only has the right to present its stance, but can also choose its way to socialism taking into consideration tradition, and the specific conditions of the country and community in which it operates.

However, no party can usurp the right to impose its own assessment and methods of operation on other parties, because it is contrary to the principle of equality of all parties.

In concluding his article, communists of the West on Poland, Tadeusz Iwinski expresses the hope that the international communist movement will not allow the unity of its ranks to weaken and will maintain and deepen the internationalist character of its operations.

SWISS PROTEST SOLIDARITY EMIGRES' 'OUTRAGE'

LD190900 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Geneva, 19 Apr (PAP) -- The population of Switzerland reacted with indignation to the assault on the Grand Casino Theatre in Geneva by hooligan hit squads carrying "Emigre Solidarnosc" placards who sprayed foul-smelling liquid in an effort to disrupt the performance of the Soviet song and dance ensemble "Ural".

Both this outrageous incident and a series of other street excesses in Geneva, Bern and other Swiss cities, organised by groups of individuals posing as members of Solidarnosc in exile, have made public opinion here revise many false opinions it had concerning the real image of Solidarnosc extremists staying abroad.

[Word indistinct] its reflection in the Swiss press which has now (?totally) eliminated from its pages this now embarrassing topic.

The papers are refusing to accept for print anti-Polish slanderous articles and gossip sent in by extremists while numerous scientific and social institutions have refused hospitality to lecturers and activists from among Solidarnosc campaigners.

Moreover, the opposition voiced by Solidarnosc members in exile to all arrangements with the Caritas charity organisation which handles humanitarian aid for the Polish population has not only provoked astonishment and profound disapproval of the Swiss population and Polish communities here but also caused the Swiss Caritas to lodge a vigorous protest.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD190950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Petr Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Warsaw today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and foreign minister.

JOZEF CZYREK RECEIVES SOVIET SPECIAL ENVOY

LD172204 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and Vice-Minister Jozef (?Wiejacz) have received Ambassador Lev Mendelevich, a special emissary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who came to Poland in order to (?discuss) some aspects of European (?security) and current international situation with a department of the Polish Ministry. The Soviet envoy visited also the Polish Institute of International Affairs.

SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS LODZ

LD170928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Light Industry Ministry has visited Lodz. It has come to Poland in order to finalize talks concerning the service processing in our factories of raw materials supplied by the USSR.

The Soviet Union has committed itself to deliver many tons of cotton, wool, various synthetic fibers and cellulose. This will make it possible for our industry to maintain work in top gear.

Altogether more than 100 factories of light and the chemical industry will participate in implementing this great agreement, which initiates a new form of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Fifteen percent of the goods produced within the framework of this agreement will remain in Poland.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PARTICIPATES IN CEREMONIES

LD161850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Ambassador of the Soviet Union Boris Aristov is in Tarnow Voivodship. Along with representatives of the voivodship authorities, he took part in a demonstration organized as part of the month of national remembrance at the Hill of Death in Pustow. A Hitlerite labor camp was located there in which over 15,000 people died. The Soviet ambassador visited the Stomil-Debica car tire factory and a meeting was also held with the socio-economic aktiv of the works. Ambassador Aristov also visited the Tarnow agricultural-industrial combine (?niklopol).

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 APR

LD191022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society arrived in Warsaw today. It will take part in the celebrations to mark the 37th anniversary of the signing by Poland and the Soviet Union of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

The delegation is headed by Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS KOROM IN BUDAPEST

LD170955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth which is in Budapest, led by chairman of the main board Herzy Jaskiernie, has begun talks with representatives of the Hungarian Communist Youth League. The Polish delegation was also received by Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL DEBATES GDR CHURCH UNION

LD161542 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Apr (PAP) -- The Commission for Contacts of Member Churches of the Polish Ecumenical Council and of the Union of the GDR Evangelic Churches debated here on April 14 and 15 at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

Participants in the debates informed each other about the political and church situation in both countries, exchanged experiences on ecumenical work and examined joint preparations for a general assembly of the World Council of Churches to be held in Vancouver, Canada, in 1983.

Representatives of the Polish Ecumenical Council presented a report about the visit to Poland paid by a delegation of the World Council of Churches, the FRG council of Evangelic Churches and about the action of charity assistance given to Poland, through the Polish Ecumenical Council, by member churches of the World Council of Churches.

Members of the Commission for Contacts were received by head of the office for religion, minister Jerzy Kuberski, and the delegation of the GDR Evangelic Churches visited the child's health centre.

GDR TALKS ON RADIO, TV COOPERATION REPORTED

LD162008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Jan Gadomski speaking from Berlin, on 5 and 16 [as heard] April, the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, Dr Wladyslaw Loranc, visited the GDR. He conducted talks with the chairman of the State Committee for Matters of Radio, attached to the GDR Council of Ministers, Achim Becker, and the chairman of the State Committee for Television attached to the GDR Council of Ministers Heinz Adameck.

The state of cooperation and the most important needs were discussed. The need was recognized to consolidate and develop cooperation. Exchanges of journalists, radio and television programmes and films were also agreed upon.

In the near future, the relevant working protocols will be signed, for the period up till the end of 1983. Wladyslaw Loranc met with the lead of the Department of Propaganda of the SED Central Committee, Heinz Geggel.

AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION ENDS GDR VISIT

LD190102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The delegation from the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, led by commission chairman Kazimierz Morawski, has concluded its visit to the GDR. The delegation visited the GDR at the invitation of the Central Auditing Commission of the German Socialist Unity Party. During meetings in Berlin and Magdeburg, the Polish delegation reported on the actions to strengthen the unity of the party and itsleading role in the state.

PRIMATE'S SOCIAL COUNCIL HEAD VIEWS CHURCH ROLE

PM161357 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Apr 82 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte interview with Prof Stanislaw Stomma, chairman of the Polish Primate's Consultative Social Council, in Warsaw: "Stanislaw Stomma: 'Without the Church We would Be Near Confrontation'" -- date not given]

[Text] There are few men in Poland who are so highly respected at both intellectual and moral levels as Prof Stanislaw Stomma, chairman of the Primate's Consultative Social Council. Mr Stomma attracted general sympathy in particular by having the civic courage to be the only deputy to refuse to approve the new Constitution in 1975, to the stupefaction of all the other deputies. As a result of that the chairman of the "ZNAK" liberal Catholics did not appear on the list of Sejm candidates at the next elections.

The interview which he granted us is the first to be given by the Church to the foreign press since 13 December. The Church thought it important to do so now and to clearly explain its position, which is often misunderstood. Indeed, this text is particularly significant since it has been approved not only by its author but by Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp himself.

Question: The Primate's Council of which you are chairman was created 12 December. What are its duties?

Answer: The Council was formed by the primate. It is a group of advisers for him in the full sense of the word. It has no authority to take any decision at all. It comprises 28 people representing various professions and regions in the country in order to procure the widest possible range. The council studies the subjects put to it and refers them to the prime in the form of a written document submitted to him and subject to his decision. He is the only one to decide on the use he thinks he should make of it. I would like to specify that we have been extending the council's work for some time at commission level by calling on the aid of specialists and experts who, while not members of the council, give us the benefit of their abilities and talent. I think the Church will benefit from that and that is a very good thing because, in view of the role which the Church plays in the country, it is good for it to benefit from the contributions of the best minds.

Social Burden

Question: Is the population not now expecting too much from the Church in steering the country out of the crisis? Is there not a danger in that?

Answer: Many hopes are indeed placed in the Church and everybody has his own idea of what contribution the Church should make, what it should do. Some people think that the Church should continue the political struggle which was not crowned with success in the framework of Solidarity. According to others -- and those are the dominant opinions -- the Church should above all protect the nation, be a refuge and shield for it in the difficult conditions we are experiencing. Against that background a great many simplistic opinions are heard both in Poland and in other countries. For instance, Chancellor Kreisky felt justified in criticizing the Polish Church for interfering in political affairs. In saying that he revealed how little he knows about the Polish situation.

As it happens the Polish Church intervenes in the political sphere only when it cannot do otherwise. The Polish tradition and the tragic nature of its history have created a situation in which social pressure for the Church to make its voice heard is enormous. If the Church wanted to limit itself to strictly religious questions it could not do so. But that does not mean that it encroaches on the government's prerogatives. Indeed it must reduce and allay the existing conflicts and, in that respect, this attitude is very desirable even from the viewpoint of the authorities and the government, which expects the Church to play that appeasing role -- even if it does present the Church with demands it cannot meet.

Question: If I understand the Church's attitude it is guided by two fundamental concerns: to maintain its close link with the population, to share their suffering and defend their rights. But at the same time to make every effort to return to the path of dialogue, reconciliation and national accord. Is that interpretation correct?

Answer: Yes, it is quite correct. As regards its specific tasks at present the church's attitude is based on two principles: on the one hand to protect the population, demand respect for its rights and elementary human rights, to protest abuses and wrongs done to people and so forth and on the other hand to try to ensure domestic peace and prevent confrontations which might turn into open struggle.

Question: Is that not a very difficult position? Some people, seeing that the Church is advocating dialogue, accuse it of abandoning the country, and others, seeing that it is defending the population, accuse it of fighting the government. Does that not place the Church in a delicate situation?

Answer: I agree. Indeed, the two principles of action which I mentioned are to some extent contradictory. But the supreme political art very often consists precisely of reconciling groups which seem irreconcilable but which are both vital. That forces us to constantly walk a knife edge in constant great tension and to be careful not to lean to one side or the other. We must constantly link those two principles.

Question: Nonetheless, is it not possible to be disappointed by the few results which that highly responsible attitude has produced in nearly 4 months?

Answer: It is indeed difficult to talk of immediate results but the objectives are long-term objectives. In aiming for them we will encounter failures and successes. But one thing is certain: If those efforts by the church had not been made, the present situation would be much worse and we would be much closer to confrontation.

Long Term

Question: In the Episcopate's last communique the bishops advocated dialogue, reconciliation and the conclusion of a "social pact." How should that idea of a social pact be conceived?

Answer: The Primate's Council also thinks that that social pact is the supreme goal and is trying to enrich the notion of it. What is it? Simply the principle that questions on which there is conflict should be settled not by unilateral decisions but by means of dialogue and accord with truly representative social groups. It is not a question of a unique act like the 1980 Gdansk agreements, but of a principle and long-term process which means that the government settles conflicts with the public's representatives. For instance, university questions should be settled in agreement with the Rectors' conference, cinema questions with the Film Directors' Association headed by Wajda, and so forth. Unfortunately, the solution to the Polish journalists' association affair violated that principle and is the source of serious anxiety since only respect for that process could make it possible to gradually improve the political climate. Of course, that includes the gradual release of the internees, the restoration of the organizations which have been suspended and the reappearance of the press organs which are still banned.

Question: How do you view the medium-term future? Are you optimistic?

Answer: That depends on how you judge the present situation. I think that we entered an extremely deep crisis after December. The situation became positively tragic with its domestic conflicts and the kind of deadlock we are experiencing. In those conditions if I foresee some improvement and a reduction of tension, that can be interpreted as optimism but it is a very modest optimism. But I am forced to predict an improvement because any other eventuality would be catastrophic.

We are in a strange situation in which both sides have some negative elements to their account. The party, after so many years in power, did not show itself to be up to its job and has a very doubtful record. It must remedy a great many things and make a serious self-criticism, and indeed it admits that. It must admit that, despite a few undoubted successes, the overall record is not positive.

Solidarity, however, only had 1 year's experience. But during that year it too made mistakes and also has a negative record, although its positive influence on the country and its merits are self-evident. The two sides must therefore learn from their own mistakes in order finally to build a partnership.

Question: So, unlike some people, you do not foresee a possible conflict between the Church and the state?

Answer: That strikes me as completely ridiculous. The Church's highly responsible attitude, which makes such a remarkable contribution to domestic peace, should be welcomed with understanding and approval by all. What good would power do? It would be pure madness. I see no reasonable motive for such a course.

In fact, where do the dangers now lie? On the one hand in the government's distrustful attitude and in the tendency of many people in government circles to rely on force and govern without the population? That is very dangerous and poses the threat of disaster. On the other hand, in the public's reservations about agreement and accord, owing to hurt feelings or even a desire for revenge and vengeance. Those are two worrying trends. In those conditions, for the country's salvation and national reconciliation, I think we should finally launch a slogan which would be: "Moderates from all camps unite."

MINING MINISTER CHAIRS KATOWICE ENERGY CONFERENCE

LD161954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Chaired by Minister of Mining and Power Industry Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, a working conference of directors, first secretaries of primary PZPR organizations and and plenipotentiaries of the National Defense Committee at coalmines, enterprises and amalgamations of the hard coal industry, and establishments of the power industry, took place today in Katowice.

It was stressed that both the hard coal industry and the power industry are successfully implementing their tasks. Owing to the self-sacrificing labor of the mining work forces, power industry enterprises and (?other) mining and power industry establishments, our country has survived the difficult winter period, well supplied with warmth and electrical power.

It was also stated that that the hard coal industry and the national power industry are well prepared for the implementation of further tasks, and (?moreover) the favorable results show a consistent trend. It was stressed that in the country's current difficult economic situation the social and everyday needs of the work forces require the special concern of enterprise managements and of the sociopolitical aktiv.

The conference was attended by Jerzy Romanik, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, and Deputy Ryszard Majsznerski, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Mining, Power and Chemistry.

CEAUSESCU CHINA VISIT CONTINUES 16-17 APRIL

Ceausescu-Deng Talk

AU161221 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, had an interview with Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party.

The talks were attended by: Elena Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Ioan Avram, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of machine-building industry; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the RCP general secretary and president of the republic; Cornel Mihulecea, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Power; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador in Beijing; Ionel Cetateanu, deputy minister for technical-material supply and fixed assets management control; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Bostina, personal secretary of the RCP general secretary; Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministery of Foreign Affairs.

Also present were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CCP, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CC of the CCP, vice-premier of the State Council, minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Canming, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries; Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest; Yu Hongliang, head of the Department for the USSR and East-European countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Xi Zhaoming, assistant director in the same department; Tang Longbin, assistant director of the Protocol Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Trade Agreements Signed

AU161841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Following the agreements reached during the summit talks occasioned by the official visit of friendship Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu are paying to the People's China at the invitation of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and of the State Council of People's Republic of China, on Friday, April 16 there have been signed important documents concerning the development of the collaboration in economy, technology, science and other domains, as well as of the trade relations between the two countries.

During a ceremony hosted by the Palace of the National People's Congress there were signed: the agreement-programme between the governments of the two countries, on the long-term development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration -- by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and Chen Muhua, vice-premier, minister of economic relations and foreign trade; the programme for the application of the agreement on cultural collaboration between the governments of the two countries over the 1982-1985 period -- by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, vice-premier, minister of foreign affairs; the agreement between Romania and China on the cooperation in the peaceful use of the nuclear energy -- by Cornel Mihulcea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy, and Liu Wei, minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-building.

The protocol on the development of collaboration and cooperation in machine building -- by Ion Avram, minister of the machine building, and Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; the protocol of the 22nd session of the Commission on Technical and Scientific Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China -- by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, chairman for Romania in the commission, and Feng Bohua, deputy minister of the chemical industry, chairman for China in the commission; the plan for the application of the agreement on collaboration in the field of public health, between the Governments of Romania and China.

Ceausescu Television Interview

AU161913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Apr 82

["Interview Granted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu With Central Television Broadcasting Section of China" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Answering one of the first questions referring to the evolution of the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration and to his impressions of the present visit to China, president Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Relations of close friendship and collaboration have been established between Romainia and China, along the years. An important role in this respect was played by the previous visits, the talks and agreements reached with Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, which -- I could say -- played a role of exceptional importance in the development and collaboration between our parties and countries.

Our current visit paid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, of the Chinese state leadership, fits in the mutual preoccupations to ensure the further development of the collaboration and friendship between our parties and peoples.

We had talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, with Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. These talks proceeded in a spirit of understanding, mutual esteem and regard, and were characterized by the mutual wish to ensure the conditions for the continuous development of the collaboration between our parties and peoples. The result of these talks finds expression in the documents signed today, among which I would mention the programme-agreement on the main directions of development of the long-term economic and technico-scientific collaboration, which is of outstanding importance for the future collaboration between our countries and can be considered to be a document of historic significance in the relations between Romania and China.

In general, we keep very pleasant impressions and consider that the visit will contribute to the further development of the multilateral collaboration between our parties and countries, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration.

Requested to present Romania's experience and her main achievements in the socialist construction, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that in the years of socialist construction Romania turned from an agrarian country with a weakly developed industry into an industrial-agrarian country with a modern industry and advanced agriculture in full swing. The industrial production grew some 50 fold in the years of socialism and the Romanian agriculture, which is completely cooperativized, developed continuously, its production being over threefold bigger than formerly. At the same time, education, science and culture developed powerfully.

In the years of socialist construction, the national income grew considerably, the people's material and spiritual living standard rose continuously.

The achievement of all these objectives required great efforts from the people, in all fields, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, mentioning that the Romanian Communist Party has proved that it creditably fulfills the role of leading political force of the people in the socialist construction, that our working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the entire people are closely rallied around the party, being convinced that its policy fully meets the whole nation's vital interests.

During this vast activity, mistakes were made too, a series of shortcomings manifested themselves, even some distortions of the socialist principles; but it is essential that the party knew how to do away with them and how to ensure the firm advance on the road of socialist construction.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed then to the main direction of the Romania's further development highlighted that the conclusions drawn from the activity carried out so far are synthesized in the RCP programme under way of implementation.

We consider that we must further improve the activity so as to ensure the construction of socialism in Romania, in close unity with the people, the leader of the RCP and of the Romanian state stressed.

I should like to mention -- he added -- that we have drawn our conclusion related to our activity and to the prerequisite to further strengthen the relations of collaboration with the socialist states, with other states of the world, as a condition of ensuring a good collaboration for each country's socioeconomic development.

Asked to speak about the many-sided relations between the two parties, countries and peoples and about the prospects of the development of these relations, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Relations of collaboration developed between our parties starting in the years of the revolutionary fight against foreign domination and the internal oppressive regimes. These relations have powerfully developed in the years of socialist construction, and in the latest years -- I better say in the last 15 years -- they have witnessed a particularly great development. The exchanges of deleations, the swap of experience have intensified, which has contributed to a better understanding and collaboration between our parties and peoples. We have established these relations working in the spirit of the revolutionary principles of scientific socialism, of full equality of rights, of the observance of the independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Certainly, there are many domains in which our parties collaborated and collaborate ever actively. There are also some questions where opinions differ; some problems of the socialist construction have been differently solved. But this is a normal thing, account being taken of the realities extant in our countries, of the fact that, in approaching questions related to the socialist construction, no pattern exists, that one must start from the specific socioeconomic realities in each country.

Life, events have proved that only on the basis of these principles, only starting from these ideas, a good collaboration between communist and worker parties can be developed, their solidarity can be strengthened.

On the basis of all this, of the results of the understandings reached and talks conducted during this visit, I can say that there are good prospects for the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Press Statement

AU161959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 16 Apr 82

["Press Statement Made by Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Addressing the representatives of the Chinese and foreign press, President Nicolae Ceausescu made the following statement at the beginning of his press conference on Friday:

We are in China on a visit of friendship at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, of the party and state leadership. We had meetings and talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, with other Chinese party and state leaders.

We had talks on the relations between our parties and countries, and on a series of problems of international life. During the talks we have reached the joint conclusion to work for the further expansion of the Romanian-Chinese relations, which have developed based on the principles of equality, mutual regard and advantage.

Now, at the end of the talks and of the visits, we can say that they have been a fresh manifestation of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration.

A little earlier a series of accords and understandings have been signed on the development of the relations and collaboration in various domains of activity. I would mention only the programme-agreement on the main directions of development of the long-term economic and technico-scientific collaboration. Taking account of the provisions of this agreement, of the understanding reached during the talks, it can be said that outstanding prospects open for the expansion of the economic, technico-scientific and other kinds of relations and collaboration between Romania and China.

During the talks we made a broad exchange of views on current international issues, on the very serious tension in the world situation. Under the current international circumstances, Romania considers that everything possible should be done in order to halt the worsening of the world situation, for the settlement of the disputed issues only by negotiations.

We are particularly worried about the Middle East situation. We consider it necessary that everything be done in order to avert the mounting of the tension in the south of Lebanon, that action should be taken for the fulfillment of the provisions of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel regarding the definitive withdrawal, by April 26, of the Israeli troops from the Sinai and the full reinstatement of Egypt's sovereignty on that territory. At the same time, we consider it necessary that the efforts be intensified for a global peace in the Middle East, for the settlement of the Palestinian issue, based on its right to self-determination, to the formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Taking account of the scope of the arms race, of the danger it spells to the peace of the whole of mankind, Romania firmly declares for the intensification of the people's struggle in view of halting the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. In this sense, we consider that the June session of the United Nations should be an important moment for the passage to concrete measures of disarmament under actual international control.

As a European country, Romania most resolutely works -- together with the European peoples and states -- against the new medium-range missiles, for no more such missiles to be emplaced and the withdrawal and dismantlement of those in place to be started, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, considering that this accords not only with Europe's interests but also with the general interests of peace worldwide.

Of the international issues I will mention also the problem of underdevelopment which afflicts almost two thirds of mankind, the necessity for action to be taken and for the consolidation of the developing countries' solidarity in view of achieving a new international economic order.

Although the international situation is very serious, we are convinced that the united action of the peoples, of all realistically-minded forces in the world can halt the course of tension and the path to the gap, can ensure the international peace and collaboration. To this end, it is necessary that all peoples of the world, first of all the small and medium-sized countries, the deveoping countries, the non-aligned countries, should strengthen their solidarity, should actively participate in the settlement of all international issues.

In conclusion, I would like to mention with great satisfaction the special impressions we keep of the work and activity of the communists, of the entire Chinese people for socialist development, for raising its material and spiritual welfare.

I wish to take this opportunity to wish the friendly Chinese people ever bigger successes on the road of its development, of socialist construction, of consolidating the independence and improving the welfare.

Press Conference

AU162007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 16 Apr 82

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Answers to Questions at Press Conference" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Answering a first question, addressed by newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that of the current visit -- the fourth he paid so far to People's China -- he had very good impressions of the Chinese people's work and activity in its socio-economic development.

The programme-agreement on long-term collaboration, as well as other accords signed today provide a lasting and long-term basis to the Romanian-Chinese collaboration, the Romanian head of state went on, mentioning that there already exists collaboration in production in several domains of activity, an agreement of collaboration in the opening of coal mines, in non-ferrous metals and on the expansion of the commercial exchanges between the two countries. All this gives sound, long-standing perspective to the Romanian-Chinese relations of collaboration.

Requested (by the ANSA Italian news agency) to show whether the problem of the relations between the Soviet Union and China was also approached during his interviews with the Chinese leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The problems of the relations between China and the USSR are of direct concern to the two countries and have to be solved by them. Of course, Romania declares for the present divergencies to be overcome, for an understanding grounded on the principles of equality, observance of independence and sovereignty. This would accord not only with the interests of the two countries but with those of all socialist countries and with the policy of international peace and collaboration.

Answering another question (of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY), Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that besides Hu Yaobang, whom he met for the first time, he had met all the other Chinese leaders several times before. Of course, we had comprehensive, friendly, comradely relations, he said, and I have already said we have very good impressions of the talks and of the results of the visit.

Romania declares for the overcoming of the current divergencies between China and the Soviet Union. I consider that the problems existing between the two countries can be solved by direct negotiations between them and I think this will be reached in the future, said the leader of the RCP and Romanian state in answering another question (AP).

During the visit, a series of understandings were signed on the technico-scientific, cultural and other kinds of collaboration. Given the prospects of economic collaboration between our countries, it is obvious that the technico-scientific collaboration, too, will mark important progress, further said the respondent (in his answer to a magazine of the People's Republic of China).

Specifying that during the talks conducted with China's leaders he discussed about the grave international situation and about the need for everything possible to be done for halting its deterioration, for the settlement of all interstate litigious questions only by means of negotiations, the Romanian president said (answering a question asked by the Press-India) that he highlighted the necessity for action to be taken for disarmament, for peace and for the observance of peoples' national independence. I could say that we have common stands on these issues.

Certainly--Nicolae Ceausescu went on--I have discussed many questions, including the question of Chinese-American relations, (about this enquired the AP news agency). There are direct relations between China and the USA and quite often exchanges of delegations. But, I think that the Chinese comrades are right when they insist on the observance of the agreements covenanted between China and the United States and for the definitive renunciation to the policy of backing Taiwan. We fully sustain the People's Republic of China's stand according to which Taiwan's question is an internal question and must be settled by the Chinese People, without any outside interference.

Remarking that the movements for peace in Europe, in Romania concern Europe first of all, that they are linked to halting the emplacement and development of medium-range missiles first of all, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned (replying to L'UNITA newspaper): I have seen that the Chinese comrades understand these concerns and consider that, indeed, European peoples know very well what they have to do for protecting their life, existence and independence.

At the end of the press conference, answering other questions, Romania's president stressed that the main purpose of his Chinese visit was the discussion of the ways of developing the Romanian-Chinese relations, the agreement-programme signed stipulating a broad collaboration in many domains, as well as the joint organizations of various actions conducive to the expansion in the long run, of the relations between Romania and China.

Statement on Visit

AU171855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 17 Apr 82

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Concludes Official Visit of Friendship to People's Republic of China"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, paid an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China over April 13-17, 1982, at the invitation of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu met and had official talks with Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and with Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the CC of the CCP, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu met and had friendly talks with Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the CC of the CCP, and with Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and other revolutionary veterans.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, information was exchanged on the two parties' and peoples' activity in socialist construction, thorough analysis was made of the stage and ways of further development of the Romanian-Chinese bilateral relations and views were exchanged on the current issues of the international situation and of the communist and working-class movement.

Both parties highlighted with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the peoples of the two countries, have rich and fine traditions and develop successfully upon the bases established on the occasion of the meetings of President Nicolae Ceausescu with chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, in the spirit of mutual esteem, observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance.

Emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the summit meetings and talks for the development of the links between the two parties, for the expansion and deeping of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in all domains of mutual interest.

Highly assessed were the results scored in recent years in the carrying through of the decisions and understandings reached by the party and state leaderships of the two countries regarding the expansion of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration in diversified forms, the development of the commercial exchanges, the achievement, by concerted efforts, of industrial objectives of mutual interest. Highlighted in that context were the efforts of the two countries' governments, the fruitful activity of the joint government commission on economic collaboration, of the ministries and the other relevant institutions in Romania and China.

At the same time, the determination of the two parties and states was stressed, to work for the sustained development, upon stable and lasting relations, of the mutually advantageous economic relations. The economic, scientific and technical potential of the two countries, the experience massed in recent years were considered to have created new opportunities for the expansion of the cooperation in production and research in such domains of importance to the development of the national economies, as the capitalization of the energy and raw materials resources, the production of complex installations, equipment and machinery for the chemical, metallurgical, energy, building materials industries, transport, agriculture and food industry, machine-building and electrical engineering and electronics, etc.

During the visit, a meeting took place between Elena Ceausescu and a group of Chinese scientists, which occasioned a survey of the problems of development of the technico-scientific collaboration and of the cooperation in research, in keeping with the demands of the national economies and with the development of the economic collaboration between the two countries.

Both parties expressed the confidence that the intensification of the relations of economic and technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and the People's Republic of China makes an important contribution to the carrying through of the plans of socio-economic development and of advance of the two countries on the path of socialism.

The parties noted with satisfaction that important results were marked in the expansion of the bilateral links and collaboration in culture, education, sciences, mass media, health, sports and other domains.

The party and state leaders of the two countries reiterated the determination of the RCP and CCP, of the Socialist Republic of Romania and People's Republic of China to ever more strongly develop the Romanian-Chinese relations and friendly collaboration, convinced that this serves the lasting interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, equally making an important contribution to the affirmation of the democratic principles in international life, to the promotion of a policy of international peace, understanding and collaboration, of the cause of socialism and progress in the world.

During the exchange of views on current international issues, they noted with deep worry the serious deterioration of the situation and the mounting war danger resulting from the imperialist policy of strength and domination, of consolidation and redivision of the zones of influence, of violation of other states' independence and immixture in their internal affairs, from the multiplication of the conflicts and hotbeds of crisis, the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, from the deepening of the economic crisis and of the gaps between the developing countries and the developed countries.

They unanimously considered that the peoples' struggle should be intensified for halting the international tension, for defending the independence and sovereignty, increasing the struggle of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces against the policy of aggression, domination and dictate, of intervention and interference in the affairs of other states, for the observance of each people's right to decide upon its own fate, to choose the path of its economic and social development in tune with its aspirations after freedom and progress.

The fact was stressed that in view of halting the international tension and achieving a policy of understanding and collaboration among peoples there must be eliminated all manifestations of the policy of force, pressure and dictate, there must be observed strictly, in the interstate relations, the democratic norms of the international law, the principles of the national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality of rights, noningerference in the domestic affairs of others, renunciation of force and the mutual advantage.

Under the present circumstances, when the most stringent problem is to safeguard peace, to do away with the danger of a nuclear war, there is a need for an immediate halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, starring with the powerfully armed countries, a banning of the nuclear weapons, a reduction and destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons, a reduction of the military budgets, of the armed forces and armaments, a withdrawal of all foreign troops and a dismantlement of the military bases from the territories of other states.

Highly important is the calling of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, that is expected to bring about the endorsement of the global programme for disarmament, as also concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all.

Romania and China, developing socialist countries, are highly interested in a liquidation of underdevelopment and an intensification of efforts for setting in a new international economic order grounded on the principles of equity, equality and mutual advantage. The fact was stressed that the reduction of the military spending and the allotment of a share of the saved funds and resources to supporting the developing countries would be of a special importance for the strengthening of peace and the development of the international collaboration.

The Romanian side informed of the activity carried out by Romania for reducing the tension existing in Europe at present, for a renunciation of further emplacing medium-range missiles on the continent, for the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, for ensuring the conclusion of the Madrid conference in positive, substantive results, the resumption of the course towards detente and collaboration initiated by the Helsinki conference, for the development of collaboration in the Balkans and for turning this zone into a zone free from nuclear weapons, part and parcel of the security and cooperation in Europe. The Chinese side expressed understanding for and support to the preoccupation of Romania and the other European peoples to ensure peace and security, to safeguard their independence and very existence.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's firm support to the stand of the People's China according to which the Taiwan issue is a domestic issue that has to be solved by the Chinese people, with no interference from outside.

Both sides expressed the conviction that all interstate litigious problems should be solved exclusively by means of peaceful negotiations, with the participation of interested countries, setting out from the observance of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, of each people's right to develop freely, with no interference from outside.

The exchange of opinions on the problems of the communist and working class movement brought to the fore the need for the relations among the communist and workers' parties to be grounded on fully equal rights, observance of each party's independence and of its right to work out self-dependently its political line, its revolutionary ways and means, to choose the path of the revolutionary transformation of society, according to the conditions in its own country. Taking into account the different conditions in which various parties operate, it is only natural that on certain complex problems of the international life opinions should differ, yet the essential point is to strengthen the collaboration setting out from equality and mutual respect to the end of asserting the policy of peace, respect for independence, international detente and collaboration.

The Romanian and Chinese heads of party and state expressed full satisfaction at the talks conducted and at the results of the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's China, at the agreements reached, considering them to be a new telling manifestation of the Romanian-Chinese fraternal friendship and solidarity. The sides expressed the conviction that this Romanian-Chinese summit would give a fresh impetus and would open wide prospects to the expansion and diversification of the multilateral collaboration between the two parties and countries, to their cooperation in the international life, to the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, security and international collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the invitation to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU, RCP DELEGATION VISIT DPRK 17-18 APRIL

Arrival in Pyongyang

AU171810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Pyongyang inhabitants extended a particularly warm and enthusiastic reception to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu who are paying, starting April 17, an official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Ioan Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Ioan Avram, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of machine-building industry, Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, Ionel Cetateanu, deputy minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control.

Thousands of inhabitants of the city, most of them young, wearing traditional attires, came to warmly welcome the Romanian party and state leader.

The distinguished Romanian guests were welcomed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, Kim Song-ae. Also present were Yi Chong-ok, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Tam, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs, Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the political bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council, co-chairman of the Intergovernmental Consultative Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The presidential aircraft landed at 12:30 (local time). Kim Il-song and his wife Kim Song-ae warmly welcomed Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu on the soil of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The two party and state leaders friendly shook hands and embraced each other. In their turn, Elena Ceausescu and Kim Song-ae cordially greeted each other. A group of Korean young pioneers offered bunches of flowers to the distinguished Romanian guests.

In a solemn atmosphere the fanfare played the national anthems of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; a 21-gun salute was fired. The commander of the guard of honour presented Nicolae Ceausescu the report.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, Elena Ceausescu and Kim Song-ae reviewed the guard of honour.

The thousands of people at the airport cheered for a long time.

In that friendly atmosphere the official motorcade, escorted by motorcycles, left the (Sun An) Airport and headed for Pyongyang.

Along the route, the reception extended to the dinstinguished messengers of Romania turned into a true people's celebration. The tens of thousands of Pyongyang inhabitants waved Romanian and Korean flags and bunches of flowers welcoming the guests, all against the background of endless applause and ovations.

At the arc of triumph, Pyongyang officials welcomed the messengers of the Romanian people and handed them a replica of the bas-reliefs on the columns of that edifice which was inaugurated in honour of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

The official motorcade drove on along the large boulevards of the city.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song friendly answered the enthusiastic manifestations of the numerous people lining up the route.

After the arriving in Pyongyang, at the residence reserved to them for the period of the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu continued their cordial dialogue with Kim Il-song and Kim Song-ae.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu addressed heartiest congratulations to Kim Il-song on his birthday anniversary.

The two party and state leaders expressed their joy at meeting each other once more, at continuing on the occasion the summit dialogue to help the further development of the collaboration between the two parties and states, the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Korean peoples.

Answering Nicolae Ceausescu's words of gratitude for the warm reception and special attention reserved for the guests, Kim Il-song stressed that the Korean people considered the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state to be closest friend, his visit being expected with great joy.

Ceausescu Praises Kim Il-song

AU181730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 18 April Pyongyang ceremony at which he awarded a Romanian order to Kim Il-song]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (AGERPRES) -- After addressing, on behalf of the Central Committee, the State Council and Government of Romania, revolutionary greetings and warmest congratulations to Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, for his long revolutionary activity as campaigner for the cause of the friendly Korean people's freedom and happiness, for socialis for peace and international collaboration, and stating that, since the RCP and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania are highly appreciative, they decided to confer him the highest Romanian order -- "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class, with sash, for his special contribution to the development of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, to the general cause of socialism, progress and peace, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The Romanian people knows and particularly values your revolutionary life and struggle in the service of the Korean people, for the implementation of the anti-imperialist and antifeudal democratic revolution, for the country's organization on new bases, the building of the socialist society, as well as your vast activity in the 1950-1953 period of the war for the fatherland's liberation, tirelessly leading the heroic fight of your wonderful people against the imperialist aggression, and then your huge work in the historical stage that followed for the country's reconstruction, for changing it into an ever more prosperous socialist state.

We are highly appreciative of your activity on an international plane, of your contribution as an outstanding militant in the international life for the people's progress, independence and freedom, for the triumph of the struggle waged by the anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere, for socialism, peace and international collaboration.

The Romanian people also knows you as one of its great friends, as an active promoter of the steady development of the Romanian-Korean relations -- Nicolae Ceausescu further said, epxressing the special valuation of the RCP and Romanian Government of the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two peoples. Our meetings and productive talks, the understandings we reached have been every time strong impulses to raising these fraternal relations onto new stages -- Nicolae Ceausescu also said.

I am convinced that the traditional Romanian-Korean relations which are lastingly grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect will witness steady development on multiple planes. Asserting themselves as an example of relations established between free and independent peoples that cooperate and fraternally assist each other in building the new system, in the struggle for collaboration and peace in the world.

Meets Egyptian Official

AU171835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received in Pyongyang, in the afternoon of April 17, Muhammad Salim, adviser to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, former prime minister.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei attended.

On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a message from President Husni Mubarak and hartiest wishes and feelings.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt be conveyed best wishes.

During the interview, the representative of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt highlighted the high appreciation bestowed by President Husni Mubarak, by the government and entire Egyptian people on President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the development of the Romanian-Egyptian relations, to the promotion of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples, and especailly on his activity for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Stressed with satisfaction were the good relations established between the two peoples and countries, and the mutual wish to deepen the friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the need for action to be taken for the creation of a climate of peace in the Middle East and for everything possible to be done in order to ensure Israel's withdrawal from Sinai till April 26, 1982, for the strengthening of Egypt's full sovereignty on the Sinai.

Highlighted was the imperative demand for action to be taken in order to achieve a just and durable global peace in the Middle East, a political solution conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestinian issue and the foundation of an independent Palestinian state.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's determination to further act on this line, with the conviction that the settlement of the Middle East issues would be of outstanding importance not only to that region but also to the international political climate.

Meets Mauritanian President

AU171832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of Mauritania, in Pyongyang.

Romanian minister of foreign affairs Stefan Andrei participated.

Major Ahmed Ould Mennaya, minister of foreign affairs and co-operation, attended.

During the interview, the sides gave a positive appreciation to the evolution of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mauritania in various domains of mutual interest, stress falling on the wish of the two countries to take action for amplifying these relations on multiple planes.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that he expected with interest the Romanian visit of the head of Mauritania and expressed the conviction that the summit dialogue to be held on the occasion would be a moment of special importance for the tightening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

At the same time, during the interview the sides tackled aspects of the present international situation and highlighted the need for efforts to be intensified in view of promoting a policy of peace, detente and collaboration, of halting the arms race and of passing to concrete disarmament measures, of eradicating underdevelopment and of setting in a new international economic order. In the framework the sides highlighted the importance of the unity and solidarity of the developing and nonaligned countries, of the small and medium-sized ones in the struggle for a collaboration grounded on equality, observance of the national independence, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, for international peace, detente and security.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

DPRK Coverage of Visit

For KCNA and Pyongyang Domestic Service coverage of the visit to the DPRK by President Nicolae Ceausescu, including his meetings with President Kim Il-song, see the A & P DAILY REPORT for 19 April and subsequent issues.

AGREEMENTS WITH ZAMBIA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU171425 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The 6th session of the joint Romanian-Zambian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on April 17.

The protocol of the session stipulates concrete measures for the achievement of cooperation actions in mining, industry and agriculture. A protocol was also signed for balanced goods exchanges between Romania and the Republic of Zambia over 1982-1983.

BURTICA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENTS IN BRAZIL

AU171837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Brazil, 17 Apr (AGERPRES) -- During his visit in Brazil, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had a meeting with (Paulo Salim Malue), governor of the Sao Paulo state, as well as with representatives of industrialists of Sao Paulo, with executives of big Brazilian firms.

At the end of the visit and talks documents were signed stipulating the deepening and diversification of Romanian-Brazilian economic relations.

BEJAN RECEIVES CONGOLESE COOPERATION MINISTER

AU161811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 16, Dumitru Bejan, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation met with Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister delegate at the Presidency of the Republic, in charge of cooperation, chairman for Congo, at the proceedings of the eighth session of the joint Romanian-Congolese Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, held these days in Bucharest.

Questions were approached on the further development of the economic and technical collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo, on the possibilities of expanding and diversifying bilateral trade exchanges.

MOGADISHU MAYOR VISITS BUCHAREST, SEES PANA

AU161813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Upon the invitation of the Executive Committee of Bucharest Municipality People's Council, a delegation of Mogadishu, capital city of the Somali Democratic Republic, led by (Abdullahi Salad Warsame), mayor of the city, visited Romania, these days.

The members of the delegation had an interview with Gheorghe Pana, mayor general of the capital city, during which emphasis was placed on the good relations of friendship established between Romania and Somalia, and opinions were exchanged on the activity of the two municipalities in the economic, sociocultural and administrative fields, and the importance of mutual exchanges of delegations was highlighted for better knowing the concerns of the two capitals' inhabitants.

SOARE MEETS NIGERIAN SENATE LEADER IN LAGOS

AU171936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 17 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The president of the Senate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, (Joseph Wayas), was called on by the delegation of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union, headed by Stan Soare, now in Lagos to participate in the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union. On the occasion there were evoked the good relations existing between Romania and Nigeria, the development witnessed by the cooperation and collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries.

Highlighting the ties extant between the parliaments of the two countries, the interlocutors declared in favour of a deepening of the collaboration on a parliamentary plane in view of promoting a policy of peace, detente and cooperation worldwide.

CARRILLO STOPS OVER IN BUCHAREST 18 APRIL

AU181931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] On his way home, Comrade Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, stopped over in Bucharest today. The guest was greeted on arrival and departure at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee.

SUNDIC ON BREZHNEV-REAGAN MEETING PROPOSAL

LD182146 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] If U.S. President Ronald Reagan really seriously believes that a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev at the special session of the General Assembly on disarmament would be useful for relations between the two superpowers and world peace, Brezhnev's reply to Reagan's initiative can be considered satisfactory for both sides to an equal degree. The head of the Soviet state and party -- who, it was recently asserted, is sick -- has come out very precisely for a dialogue at the highest level, defining both the date of the meeting and the possible venue.

The statement given to PRAVDA -- which is practised only in cases when the Soviet leader wishes to communicate something important -- leaves no doubt whatsoever about the desire of the Soviet Union to begin a dialogue on disarmament with the United States. Brezhnev lays down no conditions whatsoever nor are there in his statement to PRAVDA any accusations at the expense of U.S. behavior. He only insists that the talks for the possible meeting at the highest level be well prepared. The fact that Brezhnev has no intention of going to New York for the special session of the General Assembly in the first half of June has not surprised anybody, though it could have been expected that U.S. territory would not be excluded as the possible venue of the meeting. But this in no way diminishes the significance of Brezhnev's reply to Reagan's proposal made at the meeting with journalists at the White House for the Soviet leader proposes two neutral countries, Switzerland and Finland, and this could be considered equally acceptable to both sides.

However, the most important thing is that Moscow has replied to Reagan's initiative, regardless of the fact that this initiative, in Brezhnev's words, has left a vague impression,which must mean not clear enough with respect to the significance of the problems which should be discussed.

Brezhnev's reply to the question asked by the PRAVDA journalist coincided with very severe reactions by Moscow to the agreement signed by the United States and the FRG. What is uncertain, however, is whether the Soviet leader was acquainted with the text of the U.S.-West German agreement at the moment when he made his statement to the CPSU Central Committee organ and, if he was not, whether this would have any influence on Soviet-West German relations, on the one hand, and Soviet-U.S. relations, on the other. The essence of the U.S.-German agreement consists of the FRG's giving the United States the right to increase, in fact double, its military forces on FRG territory in case of a crisis situation or war. The agreement, as could have been expected, has met with Moscow's very severe condemnation. It diminishes the FRG's opportunities to play a more notable mediation role between Moscow and Washington, and in all likelihood this will not pass without consequences for Soviet-West German relations.

True, if Reagan accepts Leonid Brezhnev's concrete proposal, and in particular if the meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers should yield concrete results, the agreement between Bonn and Washington will never even come into force. What causes more concern, however, is Reagan's latest statement about the United States' having first to reach a level even with the Soviet Union and only then to talk about disarmament. The Soviet Union does not accept U.S. assertions about the disrupted equilibrium, in particular because Washington, whenever it speaks of this, has primarily Eruope in mind. In any case, Reagan's reply is expected with impatience and with certain hope that Leonid Brezhnev's proposal will not meet with insurmountable obstacles.

LJUBICIC LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD190920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces, led by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence, left Belgrade this morning to pay an official friendly visit to the USSR and the Soviet Armed Forces. During its stay in the friendly socialist country, Gen Ljubicic will visit some units and establishments of the USSR Armed Forces and hold talks with his hosts.

At Batajnica Airport, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and members of the delegation were seen off by Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and several generals and officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. The departure was also attended by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Col Arkadiy Zhuk, military, naval and air attache.

COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD152130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The joint communique on the visit to Yugoslavia by President of the Republic of Austria Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger was published in Belgrade today. The communique says:

"At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia 13-15 April 1982.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, held a broad exchange of views on the topical international situation and on the state of bilateral relations. President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger also had talks during his visit with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

"Within the framework of his official visit to Yugoslavia President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia and had meetings with Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and with Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In the talks held on those occasions the Austrian president was acquainted with the development of these socialist republics and with their contribution to the promotion of the Yugoslav-Austrian relations."

Taking part in the official talks between the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Austria were, on the Yugoslav side, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milorad Pesic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Austria; and other officials;

"On the Austrian side were Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs; Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade and industry; Dr Wolfgang Loibl, chief of cabinet of the federal president; Dr Norbert Linhart, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the SFRY; Dr Friedrich Bauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Rudolf Kirschschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, expressed concern at the increase in international tension. The growing trend of confrontation between the blocs and the acceleration of the arms race represent a threat to peace and security in the world.

"The two presidents condemned any use of force or threat to use force in international relations and advocated unconditional respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states. They stresstd the need to respect strictly all the norms of international law, in particular of the UN charter.

"In discussing topical crisis hotbeds in the world the two sides agreed that energetic efforts are necessary to find just and lasting solutions by peaceful means. In this connection, the two sides stressed the great significance of the United Nations. They expressed the need for complete implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on the latest stage of the CSCE in Madrid and expressed the hope that a successful conclusion of the conference will be possible in the fall. They agreed that, in view of the increased international tension, there is a need to intensify the efforts for the development of cooperation and consolidation of security in Europe, including the Mediterranean region.

"They advocated the adoption of a meaningful and well-balanced final document which the decision on the convening of a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe will be made. In this connection the joint action by neutral and nonaligned states is of great significance. The two presidents referred with satisfaction to the close and fruitful cooperation of the two governments within this framework.

"The two presidents stressed the need to halt urgently the arms race, which is one of the basic causes of the ghreat to peace and security in the world, and to set in motion the process of genuine disarmament, both nuclear as well as classical and other, parallel with equal security for all states in the disarmament process. In this connection they stressed the special responsibility of states with the greatest military potentials.

"The two presidents stressed the significance of the consistent and complete implementation of the recommendations of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and expressed their expectations that the forthcoming second session will give a new incentive to the disarmament process.

"In discussing the world economic situation, which is assuming increasingly threatening proportions and affects mostly the least developed and developing countries, the two sides stressed the significance which they attach to the constructive continuation of the North-South dialogue. Both sides expressed the hope that the good will created at the meeting in Cancun, devoted to the problems of North-South development, will contribute significantly to achieving specific positive results as regards agreement on beginning global negotiations within the framework of the UN system.

"The two sides will also in the future participate actively in the efforts to resolve these issues and will continue to maintain mutual contacts in this sphere. The two sides stressed the role of the nonaligned policy as a factor in international relations which cannot be bypassed. They pointed out the great significance of the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries on the foundations of the original principles of nonalignment, for the preservation of peace and stability in the world.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction that the statute of Austria's permanent neutrality, which is established by the Constitution, and the foreign policy conducted on this basis are a valuable contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presideency, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, expressed satisfaction with the positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Austria.

"The two presidents stressed the significance of the continuity of the political contacts and of the dialogue for the consolidation of mutual trust and understanding as well as for the promotion of goodneighborly and friendly mutual cooperation. They stressed that the strengthening of the relations between the socialist republics and autonomous provinces of Yugoslavia and Austrian federal provinces, and between towns and municipalities of the two countries, contribute significantly to the positive development of bilateral relations. The two sides confirmed their great interest in strengthening and promoting goodneighborly relations and in further promoting cooperation in spheres of joint interest.

"The two presidents discussed with special attention the position of the Slovene and Croatian national minority in Austria. At the focus of attention were the topical issues of special significance for the improvement of the position and promotion of the development of the two minorities. They agreed that what is of fundamental importance for the preservation of their national integrity and for their development is the further implementation of the rights contained in Article No 7 of the Austrian state treaty. The Austrian side confirmed in this context its readiness to fulfill its obligations which wtem from the state treaty and other obligations arising from interantional law. It will ensure the existence and successful development of the Slovene and Croatian national minority in Austria and will effectively guarantee respect for their languages and national characteristics, the all-round development of their culture, education, social forms of life and their economic position.

"The two sides agreed that dialogue and cooperation between the Austrian Federal Government and representatives of organizations of the Slovene and Croatian national minority constitute the best path for the resolving of all issues concerning the position and rights of the two national minorities. They agreed that the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries at all levels and the development of goodneighborly cooperation should contribute to the speedier solution of all issues concerning the position and rights of the Slovene and Croatian national minority in Austria. In this connection the two presidents also stressed the significance and positive role of the national minorities as the bridge for the development of goodneighborly relations, linking up and strengthening the understanding between the people of the two countries.

"The two sides agreed that for the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries, it is of special significance that both sides continue their efforts to build up more stable and more balanced economic relations on the long-term basis. In this connection they stressed the great significance of implementing higher forms of economic cooperation and production cooperation, including power production. They referred to the need to take measures to stimulate and balance the trade. Both sides also expressed interest in the further development of cooperation in transportation and tourism.

"The two sides also agreed taht within the framework of the development of goodneighborly relations they will pay particular attention to continuing the policy of cooperation in border areas and of friendly contacts among the population in areas close to the border. Reference was also made to the aspects of the effects of nuclear powerplants outside the borders of national territory and to the protection of the quality of the waters of the Danube from radioactive and other pollution, which the experts of the two countries will discuss at an appropriate time.

"The significance of the development of ties and cooperation in the sphere of science, culture and education was given a highly appreciative assessment. Both sides expressed interest that also in the future full attention be paid to the development of cooperation in every sphere to which the intensification of direct cooperation by relevant institutions contributes. Both sides also expressed interest in improving mutual relations in the sphere of information."

"The two sides agreed to continue the constructive efforts with the aim of fully implementing the treaty on archives material of 1923, by bearing in mind in this connection the agreements reached within the framework of the talks on the realization of the treaty. The two sides discussed the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily working in Austria and of their families, taking into consideration also the results of the talks to date between the relevant Yugoslav and Austrian organs. The Austrian side expressed its intention to continue its efforts aimed at discussing the possibilities to improve further the position of these workers and their families in economic, social and humanitarian respects.

"Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, expressed the view that this official friendly visit and the talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding contribute significantly to the development of good neighborly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria.

"Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to pay an official visit to the Republic of Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

SLOVENE LC CONGRESS ENDS, ELECTS NEW LEADERS

16 Apr Session

LD162122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The second day of work of the Ninth Slovene League of Communist Congress is being spent on discussion in the congress commissions on essential topics of the agenda.

The discussion is about development of self-management socio-economic relations and the political system of socialist self-management, in which emphasis is placed on the need for the worker to truly have at his disposal the conditions, resources and results of labor, and for self-management as the basis of the system to continue to be developed and strengthened as the correct path of development and to overcome economic difficulties.

The question of education, science and culture is also a topic on which intensive discussion is taking place, with the emphasis on the role of the educational system and science in development processes. International relations are placed in the context of Yugoslavia's nonaligned and independent orientation in world affairs and of throwing light on those topics and dilemmas of the contemporary world which are at the basis of the struggle to maintain peace and security. In this context the socialization of foreign policy was emphasized in particular. Statutory changes and amendments, as a topic which has long been present in public discussions, occupied the attention of delegates, including also the aspect of continued democratization of relations in the League of Communists and the strengthening of collective work and responsibility, not only in the sense of the duration of mandates, but also in the broader sense of the process of development of the League of Communists.

More than 100 delegates from the whole of Slovenia came forward for discussion in the Commission for Socialist Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations and Development. Delegates devoted most attention to topical issues and problems of our economy, as well as to measures of economic stabilization, and the action tasks of communists after the ninth congress.

The question of how to increase productivity is a key problem in our social sphere, emphasized Bruno Korelic, a delegate from Koper, pointing out that in the period after the congress we should create real production and a social atmosphere in which every working man feels and bears responsibility for every action.

In the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, several written proposals on amending the proposed text of the resolution relating to the delegate system were received. These relate primarily to the points about the Executive Council and administrative organs, as well as to information activity.

Several delegates discussed issues of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and Darja Colaric spoke about the tasks of the youth organization and preparations for the congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia. The activity of League of Communists organizations, organs and members, the cadre strengthening of the League of Communists, ideological training, collective leadership, democratic centralism, Marxist education and the character of a communist were the main topics of discussion at today's session of the Commission for Development and the Statute of the Slovene League of Communists.

It was emphasized that League of Communists organizations and organs must do more in the future to develop forms of their ideopolitical activity and abandon methods of work which are already established and frequently out of date. It is unacceptable to interpret political work as routine work, which individual League of Communists members carry out in a way which is too superficial. A real dialogue must be nurtured in all exchanges of views, coordination of standpoints and solutions to dilemmas, and the main aim is a stimulating solution in the spirit of basic guidelines of League of Communists activity.

Several delegates proposed that in future the responsibility of League of Communists members in every living and working environment should be strengthened, and communists should be involved more comprehensively in the work of their basic organizations. The Commission for Questions of Education, Upbringing, Science and Culture continued work and adopted amendments to the proposed text of the resolution as presented at yesterday afternoon's discussion. Essentially the amendments contribute to improving the text of the resolution, without bringing into question its basic orientations.

The socialization of our country's foreign policy is also a basic point in the continued debate of the Commission for International Relations. The basis of socialization, as several participants said, is a class approach to foreign political problems and the integral linking of foreign and domestic policy, or forming standpoints on international relations as a logical continuation of internal socialist self-management relations.

In this context criticism was made of the lack of sufficiently developed Slovene policy for cadres who work abroad. For example, Rudi Cacinovic noted that frequently people who are distanced from events in our self-management society work abroad.

After a short break, all five commissions continued their work on the basic topics on the agenda.

Further on in the debate, the delegates in the Commission for Development and the Statute of the Slovene League of Communists devoted special attention to the question of collective responsibility. It was emphasized that the principle of collective responsibility has been and remains constantly present in the League of Communists and arose out of collective work and linking in the League of Communists at all levels. In addition to those League of Communists members who err in their activity, other members who are insufficiently active in eliminating mistakes in the face of such phenomena are also responsible for omissions. Hence our duty, the delegates emphasized, to affirm educational, comradely and critical relations as much as possible in overcoming and preventing shortcomings.

The discussion also centered around the need for more rapid development of a system of information activity which will contribute to the continued progress of the process of democratication.

Those taking part in the discussion underlined the need for a critical assessment of the work of the League of Communists basic organizations in connection with their isolationism, especially in relation to local communities and organizations of associated labor. Better cooperation between the public information media can make a great contribution to this.

The continued development of the material forces of production and the progress of our republic can be built up, above all, through intensive linking and involvement by our associated labor in the international division of labor, while at the same time ensuring its more equitable position in economic relations with other countries, the development of technology and knowledge among us, and the restructuring of the economy should proceed from this basis. This was emphasized in the discussion at the Commission for Socialist Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations and Development, and it was pointed out that accumulated balance of payments and foreign currency balance of payments difficulties have led to the realization that these difficulties can only be overcome by means of more convertible exports of goods and services. This is best seen in the good results achieved in this sphere. However, our level of indebtedness abroad is such that current results still do not give us time for pause or self-satisfaction.

Stane Pavlic, a delegate from Ljubljana, emphasized that the Slovene League of Communists Congress, as well as the 12th LCY Congress, must assess the realization of previous congress documents in the precongress period, for the situation in the economy and interrepublican relations, in particular international relations, are a cause for critical discussion. Both congresses should ensure a unity of political will, not only in the League of Communists, but also in the socialist alliance as well, as a front organization. Intranational and interrepublican relations did not represent a problem in a period of well-being, in a period of uncontrolled indebtedness abroad and at home, Pavlic said. But now, when we submit the bills for inefficient economic activity and for behavior in general, a crisis in those relations comes about and this is because we have not respected economic laws.

In the Commission for Questions of Education, Upbringing, Science and Culture, the delegates devoted most attention to problems of day schooling, middle vocational education, higher education and research activity.

In the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management a very lively debate was also held. Robert Cerne emphasized that all the weaknesses of sociopolitical organizations also influence the position of young people in our political system, and he warned that the activity of young communists in the Socialist Youth Federation is not equal to their political maturity. Many think that the League of Communists has the role of tutor or supervisor in relation to the Socialist Youth Federation, and so try to influence the youth organization from outside, instead of being active within it.

The Commission for the Development and Statute of the Slovene League of Communists ended its work today. The delegates adopted the proposed Statute of the Slovene League of Communists, the proposed resolution of the ninth congress and the report on the work of the commission. The reports on the work of the Slovene League of Communists between the two congresses and the report of the president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, France Popit, were also adopted. Of the 140 delegates in this commission, 36 took part in the debate, in which many suggestions for more efficient activity in the period to come were made.

The need was stressed for greater responsibility of the League of Communists to overcome the present difficult economic circumstances, the need to strengthen the League of Communists and basic organizations as regards cadres as well as their broader linking up for action.

An analysis of investments in the past period in Slovenia has shown that a considerable portion of funds is still being invested in ways which in essence ensure only better long-term results while at present they reduce very much the reproduction ability of agriculture and the higher production of food, Maks Brecko, delegate from Slovenake Konjice, said in the Commission for Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and Development. The question which imposes itself in adopting decisions for the further action by communists is how to achieve a speedier increase in productivity and an increase in volume of production, rationalization of costs and the best use of all the capacities of agricultural production.

In the discussion so far, as well as in the introductory report at the congress, it has been very clearly emphasized that our economic relations with other countries and our foreign liquidity represent the most critical aspect of our development, Janko Smole said. And precisely because of this, relevant self-managing solutions should be found because we see the self-managing system as the system for the overcoming of difficulties and of contradictions in society and not as a system in which optimum conditions will be provided in order that we might then develop socioeconomic relations. The first question is the high indebtedness and in particular its poor structure, because at stake are mainly short-term credits which quickly encumber us and restrict space. Therefore, these problems should be resolved consistently. These debts abroad should be the concern, both as regards the dinar and foreign exchange, of the relevant users, that is banks, but also social communities which have provided the guarantees. All business banks throughout Yugoslavia should carry out their obligations, Janko Smole stressed and pointed out that the present "game" of carrying out obligations on a delayed basis should not be continued, because this creates an exceptionally difficult position and undermines our possibilities to continue with the partnership. At the same time, in this way we become vulnerable and exposed to pressures not only from banks, and this also makes it possible for these pressures to be used by other forces.

In the Commission for International Relations, Mitja Ribicic spoke about a number of topical issues. In an extensive speech in the debate, he put forward the assessment that the world is in a crisis which is no longer only the crisis of the underdeveloped world but also of the developed world, the Western and the Eastern. All parts of the world are healing in a similar way the consequences of the world economic crisis, while everyone looks for the reasons in a very different way.

The economic crisis has exerted an influence on the fall in the growth of production as a whole. Indebtedness abroad has become, following the American measures, too expensive and there is unemployment both in the West and in the East and in our country.

Speaking about the Yugoslav self-managing experience, Mitja Ribicic stressed that we too are being confronted with great difficulties and we are often going round in circles with various approaches and measures which are not the most efficient ones, and by which we are lagging behind. We must, Ribicic said, in a sense again rehabilitate our socialist self-managing system in order for it to be capable also of operating on a broader integrative basis in our economy and in order for it to resolve, in a democratic way through agreement-reaching by the republics and through a broad all-people's stabilization movement, the dilemmas which can no longer be resolved through state coercion.

Speaking about the situation in the countries of the "real socialism", Mitja Ribicic noted that these countries are very much behind in productivity: in industry by about 40 percent, in agriculture by about 25 percent, in technology the Eastern countries lag behind the Western ones at least 3 to 5 years, and in the application of science by about 8 years, noting the fact that the entire fund of world sciences and technology is renewed every 5 years.

One of the main reasons for such a situation in the East is the internal relations between individual state economies and this is also the basic cause of the crisis of the Polish state. Though there, with the centralist planning system, everyone plans for himself, [as received] all of them, nevertheless, count on the leading political and economic role of the first socialist country. Something similar happened in our country in the federation when everybody counted on the federal cake and when we thought about the way to divide it up, without concerning ourselves with the way we should bake it.

The Soviet Union, Ribicic said, is very encumbered with arming itself and with aiding Poland and Cuba, with spending in Vietnam and Afghanistan where a guerrilla war is in progress.

In looking for a way out science both in the West and in the East is critically discussing the need to revise Marxist theses. They are looking for an answer in every direction except for the one in which we are seeking an answer to present-day questions. They are looking for an answer in the sense that socialism not represent a negation of the private sector. They are looking for the socialist alternative of the work of multinational companies, while the criteria of the Western communist parties, with respect to "real socialism," have not gone more deeply into the causes of the economic stagnation of socialism as a world process.

Kardelj and Kidric noted 30 years ago that the emergence of a technobureaucratic monopoly which grows out of state ownership is the main source of Stalinism. This led us toward beginning to look at the problem of socialist ownership as a historical process of continuous emancipation of labor and of workers, as the development of production relations. It was as far back as that that we laid down the goals of overcoming the system of state ownership in order to use, under a true Marxist name, social ownership as the historical process of abolishing ownership monopolies, together with the state. Perhaps it is this which has still not been overcome in program orientations of socialist, communist or other workers' parties and we, too, have not yet implemented this in the Yugoslav social practice despite the Constitution and the LCY program.

The essential thing, Ribicic stressed, is to prevent the alienation of the masses from the management of the economy and of the entire society and it is essential that a workers' party does not rule, does not coalesce with the state but that it leads the working class in the process of emancipation of labor. This ninth congress is a very significant factor, even more so if we lay all this down clearly and even more precisely in the document of the 12th LCY Congress.

Bloc rivalry in the world today is on the offensive in the struggle for new spheres of influence, for the advantage of one bloc or another. This bloc involvement exceeds the material possibilities of both blocs and neither of them can sustain these expenses without great damage to their own economic and social development. It is in this that the great opportunity lies for nonalignment which is acquiring allies also within the blocs.

Ribicic spoke about the Western and Eastern views on nonalignment and laid stress on the unacceptability of either of these two views on nonalignment.

Speaking about the class approach to all questions and even to foreign affairs, Ribicic stressed that this is the main and basic approach of the congress, but he warned that the class aspect does not represent a negation of the national aspect, that the class aspect means the national aspect as well and that the demarcation line should be drawn within the framework of the class and the national, with the leading role belonging to the working class [words indistinct]. This is where we can also find the demarcation line between what is national-progressive and what is nationalist-reactionary. In our reality this line is often very blurred both in Kosovo and in relations between the republics.

Ideological clarity is of exceptional importance for the further development and existence of our multinational community, socialist Yugoslavia. As for the national question, there are various extremes in our country. It would be a good thing, Mitja Ribicic said, if at the 12th LCY Congress we recalled Tito's report at the 8th LCY Congress, which illustrated these questions very deeply, and Kardelj's report at the March 1959 session of the Politburo. At the eighth congress Tito said that there were people, even communists, who had already had enough of brotherhood as the motto from the days of our liberation struggle and who thought that nations had already been outdated in our socialist social development, that they should wither away, people who confused the unity of the people with the liquidation of nations and with the creation of something new, artificial, some uniform Yugoslav nation. As Tito said, that would be quite similar to assimilation, bureaucratic centralism, unitarism, hegemonism, a Yugoslav socialist integration, a new type of social community in which all the peoples would have common interests.

Kardelj said in 1959 that the basic aspect of the minority question lay not in culture but in economic and social backwardness and development prospects. He said that there was no natural assimilation, but that every assimilation was enforced, because it created relations of inequality between the majority and the minority and he said that we could not approach the problem of our internal minority in a way different from appraching the problem of our external minorities.

Since the eighth congress Mitja Ribicic went on, we have made a great step forward in connection with the national question and we are able to offer alternative ways of approaching the national question in the present struggle for socialism as a world process. To the right to self-determination we have added new elements of the right to independent sociopolitical, socioeconomic, social and cultural development of individual peoples, of the right to unification, joint work and creativity, of every people's right to formulate its own system or to set it up in a community of equal nations. No one can take away from a people the right to control surplus value which it creates with it own work and skill, its right to its own wealth and economic possibilities, to history, cultural heritage and language, its responsibility for its own security and the security of the community of peoples.

As for the national question, Ribicic stressed, it is important to point out the advantages of the socialist alliance as a cohesive force, as a class alliance of the working class, uniting all the strata and categories of working people, peasants, cultural workers, the masses of believers and others. This is a significant factor inthe efforts to widen the possibility for the expression of progressive awareness and for incorporating this broadest self-managing interest in our policy. This is not only our internal question, it is also an international question because, after all, nonalignment is a similar way of uniting countries which have different interests, similar to our uniting people with different interests behind self-managing socialist goals.

Mitja Ribicic concluded by speaking about Kosovo, its internal and international dimensions. Together with the comrades of Albanian nationality in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo it is necessary to prepare a vigorous platform for tackling this problem on a long-term basis. We must offer the advantages of our self-managing democracy as distinct from the etatism of neighboring Albania, the advantages of open frontiers as distinct from the closed ones, of contacts with the mother country as distinct from the manipulation of the minority, as well as the freedom of religion as distinct from the banning and persecution of religion, human rights, classical right to work, movement and freedom of thought and art as distinct from police persection and administrative regime, and finally, the right to development as distinct from centralist planning and self-managing democracy as distinct from administrative rule in the name of the people.

I think that these are problems which we should discuss thoroughly. No change of any border of socialist Yugoslavia is possible in the Europe of today, following Helsinki because of the complex international relations, even if agreement could be reached between partners. Owing to this it is necessary to resolve problems in a different way, by overcoming borders. I think that our congress resolution is giving in this respect great support to the further process of spreading human freedom, democracy and affirmation of nations and nationalities within Yugoslavia and at the borders with our seven neighbors, Mitja Ribicic said.

In the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, attention was drawn in the debate to the excessive spread of normativism [normativisam]. We have become used to hair-splitting even when generally known things are committed to paper, but what is put down and endorsed is then not implemented though it has been sanctioned. Many delegates -- 52 -- spoke in the disucssion and 25 handed in written contributions, submitted the experience of and proposals from communists in local communities, various organizations and communities and other environments.

Dr Marko Kersevan noted that communists are aware that religious convictions, historically and concretely viewed, can be either hindered or encouraged in the course of national and class liberation struggles. In our historical experience there is evidence of both one and the other. Our basic experience is that religion, faith, did not prevent the involvement of believers among the working people in the national liberation struggle on an equal footing. It does not prevent their involvement on an equal footing in the socialist self-managing life of our society.

Dr Kersevan particularly stressed that respect for the religious interest and its harmonization with other interests, especially in the Socialist Alliance, is one of the prerequisites for the working people's broad cooperation in the management of society, without which there can be no self-managing socialism. Such cooperation can only be rendered impossible by a Marxism which is grounded in dogma and interpreted in a sectarian way or else by political clericalism, which is to say politicized religiousness which stands on antisocialist positions and is burdened by the special interests of certain church structures. He stressed, among other things, that the League of Communists will also persistently struggle in the future together with the religious working people in the Socialist Alliance of working people -- in the interest of the peaceful and socialist development of our community and thus also in the interest of its religious members -- against all attempts to create political conflicts and differentiation on the basis of religion.

Congress Commissions Meet

LD162140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The basic characteristic of the second day of the Slovene League of Communists Congress is the massive, critical and open participation of a large numbers of speakers in the work of all five commissions. Taking only small breaks, the congress commissions worked practically the whole day. A series of proposals and amendments to supplement the congress documents emerged from the rich debate. The largest commission is the Commission for Socialist Self-Managing Socio-Economic Relations, in which over 100 delegates registered to speak. They devoted most of their attention to topical economic issues and stabilization measures.

It was said in the debate that Slovenia in the first 3 months of the year has succeeded in covering imports with exports and that it had, as in the same period last year, succeeded in realizing a foreign exchange surplus. This is the best index as to what can be achieved with a united political will.

In the commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-management some phenomena of formalism in the work of delegate assemblies was pointed out. It was stressed that the greater influence of the working people and citizens as well as responsibility for creative work must be ensured.

The commission for the development of the statute was the first to finish its work. A total of 35 delegates took part in the debate and made many suggestions for more efficient organizational, cadre activity and action. Members of the commission adopted the changes and supplements to the Statute of the Slovene League of Communists which envisage that all officials of the Slovene League of Communists should hold office 2 years, with the possibility of extending this for 2 more years. In deciding on this solution, members of the commission stressed that Tito's initiative could not be restricted only to the duration of the mandate.

In the process of transforming education, there is threat from dualism and a threat that individual schools will be turned merely into springboards for university studies, it was said among other things in the commission for questions of upbringing, education, science and culture. It was noted that communists have not yet done enough for the direct free exchange of labor in the sphere of upbringing and education.

Among the many issues in the cultural sphere raised within the framework of the debate at this commission was the very topical debate on the Slovene language. It was pointed out that the debate will not be fruitful as long the debate is being politicized and the discrimination of individuals who take part in it is allowed. Communists should prevent arbitrary attacks without proofs and substantiation. The basis for the socialization of the foreign policy is the class approach to foreign political problems and the integral linking up of attitudes of internal and foreign policy. This was said in the commission for international relations.

Congress will resume work tomorrow in plenary sessions at which, as envisaged, the congress documents will be adopted and members of the Slovene League of Communists organs and of the LCY from this republic will be elected.

Letter to LCY

LD180104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress, at the end of a 3-day session, sent the following letter to the LCY Central Committee:

We, the communists gathered at the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress, inform you that we have assessed the ideopolitical results of the Slovene League of Communists in the past period and its contribution to the joint struggle of Yugoslavia's communists for the further development of our socialist self-managing society.

We have critically examined the present situation from the viewpoint of the ideological and programme guidelines of the Slovene League of Communists and of the LCY. We have noted the causes which are at the bottom of the contradictions of our social and economic development. On the basis of this we have arrived at the conviction that conditions exist to overcome the present difficulties. Conditions also exist for further developing self-management and for ensuring more stable socioeconomic relations.

This will be possible only if we rely on the strength and the creativity of the masses, on the working people associated in self-management and democratically organized and if we consolidate Socialist Yugoslavia, our independence, nonalignment and reputation by the joint efforts of all our nations and nationalities and on the basis of the Constitution.

We express our firm will, our revolutionary consistency and our resolve to continue, by joint efforts, united and in a responsible manner, the construction of the socialist self-managing system of our society, the foundation stone of which was laid by Josip Broz Tito and Edvard Kardelj, together with many of our revolutionaries.

In the revolutionary struggle we have successfully fought for the path of development along which the communists will fight -- and have fought in the period before us -- for the leading role of the interests of the working class. We will deal with even greater resolve with the obstacles and with all those who try to take away from the worker the decisive self-managing word or to put a brake on the process of transferring the conditions and results of work under the full management control of workers. This is the chief condition of fully emancipating the worker and the basis for the comprehensive development of his entire creative human personality.

We are conscious that it is the duty of every communist to participate with the greatest responsibility in the struggle for the greater democratic nature of the political system of socialist self-management, for the efficient disposal of social resources and for equitable participation in the international division of labor.

This duty stems from the role and prestige of our communist party and the League of Communists, which have been confirmed in all the most decisive historical moments and which remain our obligation in our future work.

Delegates and guests of the Ninth Slovene League of Communists send the LCY Central Committee comradely greetings.

Central Committee Elected

LD172124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Here are the members of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee:

Viktor Avbelj, Geza Bacic, Boris Bavdek, Marko Bulo, Darja Colaric, Robert Cerne, Janko Cesnik, Milica Dabanovic, Tomaz Ertl, Zvone Filipovic, Joze Florjanic, Pavla Fon, Joze Franio, Tibor Fuele, Leon Fusilli, Slavko Geric, Ivan Godec, Alojz Gojcic, Joze Habinc, Vinko Hafner, Stanka Horvat, Ivan Hvalec, Marija Iskrenovic, Ljubo Jasnic, Peter Jekovec, Silva Jereb, Branko Jovanovic, Marjana Kahrimanovic, Mirko Kambic. Alojz Kikec, Bojan Klemencic, Valdo Klemencic, Matjaz Kmecl, Milan Knezevic, Dino Kodarin, Melita Kolar, Jak Koprivic, Janex Korosec, Stefan Korosec, Martin Kosir, Hosip Kosuta, Ivan Kriznar, Zdravko Krvina, Martin Kuzma, Srecko Kvas, Anton Ladava, Boris Majer, Ivo Marenk, Andrej Marino, Milan Meden, Martin Mlinar, Marija Hurn, Joze Nemanic, Avgustin Novak, Roman Ogrin, Marjan Orozen, Alojz Otonicar, Milica Ozbic, Breda Pecan, Miha Petric, Alenka Pikalo, Stane Potocar-Lazar, Vlado Prebilio, Vili Pristovnik, Milos Prosenc, Dino Pucer, Miha Ravnik, Rafael Razpet, Edvard Rek, Rajko Rupnik, Antonija Setnikar, Vida Sivka, Joze Smole, Francka Strmole-Hlastec, Manda Salamun, Franc Sali, Franc Setinc, Franc Sifkovic, Valerija Skerbec, Heda Skerbic, Franja Spogar, Emil Stern, Franc Tavcar-Rok, Valentina Tomlje, Katja Vadnal, Alojz Vindis, Janez Vipotnik, Danica Zadravec, Janez Zahrastnik, Janex Zemljaric, Tine Zoric, Marija Zupancic-Vicar and Julka Zibert.

Members of the Statutory Commission of the Slovene League of Communists:

Franc Borsan, Joze Dravinec, Milan Fabjancic, Jelka Firbas, Joze Frank, Martin Horvat, Mitja Horvat, Janez Miklavcld, Lojze Novak, Jana Petrovac, Franc Pipan, Franc Rogelj, Drago Sorgo, Lojze Sterk and Angelca Vidic-Vlasta.

Members of the Comrades' Court of the Slovene League of Communists:

Bogomir Ajdic, Darko Bizjak, Dusan Nornik, Vida Florjancic, Simo Gogic, Anton Golcar, France Gresak, Anton Jeglic, Marija Jerman, Niko Jesenovec, Dusan Jug, Cveto Knes, Tilka Kovacevic, Aleksander Kutos, Janez Lesjak, Blanka Leskovec, Vera Oresnik-Juhart, Dusanka Pesic, Boris Prejac, Jose Rakun, Aleksander Ravnikar, Stasa Rejc, Sonja Smrdelj, Franc Stiplovsek, Drago Stokavnik, Viktor Stopar, Joze Suhadolnik, Franc Tavzelj, Joze Utenkar and Janez Zajc.

Members of the Supervisory Commission of the Slovene League of Comminists:

Maks Brecko, Joze Kavcic, Jozefa Miklic, Joze Simsic, Alojz Sotensek, Rezika Svetek, Vera Vojska.

Members of the LCY Central Committee from Slovenia:

Roman Albreht, Lojze Briski, Joze Ciuha, Stane Dolanc, Zvone Dragan, Ivo Fabinc, Majda Gaspari, Vlado Janciz, Sergej Kraigher, Anica Kristan, Milan Kucan, Franc Popit, Miran Potrc, Mitja Ribicic, Marjan Rozic, Janko Smole, Igor Ursic, Andrej Verbic and Anton Vratusa.

Members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY from Slovenia:

Slavka Sorsak and Ivanka Vrhovcak.

Member of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY from Slovenia:

Anica Kuhar.

The Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress also elected 60 delegates for the 12th LCY Congress.

Marinc Elected President

LD171812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Immediately after the conclusion of the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress, the newly-elected Slovene League of Communists Central Committee held its first session, chaired by Viktor Avbelj. The only item on the agenda was the election of the president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee and of the members of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Andrej Marinc was elected president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, and the following were elected members of the Presidium: Viktor Avbelj, Geza Bacic, Vinko Hafner, Jak Koprivc, Stefan Korosec, Boris Majer, Marjan Orozen, Milos Prosenc, Miha Ravnik, Rafael Razpet, Joze Smole, Franc Sali, Franc Setinc, Janez Vipotnik, Janez Zshrastnik, and Marija Zupancic-Vicar.

The first session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee was followed by the first session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, at which the Presidium constituted itself.

Miha Ravnik was elected secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and the following were elected executive secretaries of the Presidium: Ljubo Jasnic, for all-people's defense and social self-protection; Ivo Marenk, for the socioeconomic system and the development of economic relations with foreign countries; Katja Vadnal, for education; Zvone Filipovic, for research activity; Valerija Skerbec, for the political system; Dino Kodarin, for sociopolitical organizations; Slavko Ceric, for propaganda and information activity; Emil Stern, for organization and development of the League of Communists; Ivan Godec, for cadre question and training of the League of Communists; and Joze Kosuta, for the tasks of the League of Communists and communists' owrk in culture.

The following permanent commissions will work within the framework of the presidium: commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection; commission for organization, development and cadre policy; commission for ideological and theoretical work; commission for agitation and propaganda; commission for the tasks of the League of Communists in connection with our workers abroad; commission for the study of the history of the League of Communists; commission for international cooperation; the administrative-financial commission; and commission for petitions and complaints.

Marinc Speech to Congress

LD171836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Andrej Marinc, the new president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, spoke at the end of the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress. He first thanked the congress on behalf of the Central Committee and other organs of the Slovene League of Communists for the trust shown in them. "This makes us dutybound," Marinc said, "to strive with all our energies for the prosperity of our working people, for the progress of our homeland of Slovenia and of Yugoslavia and for carrying out the tasks put before the members and the leadership by the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress. In this we are given courage by the creative spirit and ideological and political unity which manifested themselves at the congress as an expression of the will and wishes of communists, the working class and all working people of Slovenia."

I think, Marinc went on, that the congress has shown unambiguously that we firmly stand on the road of socialist building which the League of Communists founded together with Tito and Kardelj and which is expressing through self-management our independence and readiness to change the social practice in the direction of the desired and set goal.

The LCY and the Yugoslav socialist federal community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities, which means all the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, are facing great challenges. The continuity in the socialist self-managing development, which we stress is not an empty word but a need, is a necessity and a demand of the present moment which is characterized by economic difficulties at home and in the world. By utilizing the creative efforts and abilities which our socialist society possesses in its masses, we must find even more precise replies to the numerous difficulties which are posed by the present stage of our revolution. Economic stabilization, as the basic orientation of our development, must permeate all our plans and our entire social, political and cultural life. We have developed our production forces to the point where their rational utilization on quality foundations unambiguously makes progress and harmonious development possible.

It goes without saying that this is only under the condition that our economic activity is based on economic criteria and laws and on the principles of pooling labor and resources. We shall carry out these tasks together with the working people regardless of the republican and provincial borders which will strengthen our Slovene and Yugoslav multinational self-managing and state community. This will contribute to enriching the substance of socialist self-management and to increasing its quality, as was stressed in congress discussions and documents. In this way all social and political life and economic activity and control of social resources will become more efficient and more successful. The socialist and self-managing essence of our system calls for more self-discipline, more respect for the norms set by the law, and for the moral, ethical and other values which we have developed throughout the period of our revolution.

Marinc then expressed gratitude on behalf of everyone for the great activity of League of Communists' members, individuals, organizations and leaderships who are making a decisive contribution through their devotion and efforts to the development and consolidation of our socialist revolution, to the cause of the working class and to the efforts which all the working people, nations and nationalities, the Republic of Slovenia and the federation have made for a better, quieter and happier free life. Our greatest satisfaction which we are experiencing together with all working people despite all the difficulties is the material and spiritual progress of our community life in freedom and peace which we have enjoyed for nearly four decades now.

Within 37 years we have changed our country right down to its foundations and the social awareness of the people changed along with it. This is the work of all generations. In future the material progress will be somewhat slower and the struggle to preserve what we have gained will be difficult. We shall have to value that, too. The awareness is developing that not only material goods make up the contents of socialism. We are talking about must more, about the wealth of human relations and about making our life even more fully free, civilized and humane and making the worker and working man into the masters of the means and conditions of work.

Marinc went on to say that he would like to express thanks on behalf of all the numerous comrades who worked in the leadership of the Slovene League of Communists during the period up to the ninth congress and who would now perform other duties. "It is not the custom in this connection to single out any individuals, especially since collective work and responsibility have already to a great extent become an integral part and the manner of activity of the leadership of the Slovene League of Communists. Among others, Comrade Franc Popit, our jokl [as received] for many years president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, is also leaving for a new post. When he was president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee we badly needed his characteristic qualities. At that time we were going through difficult times, similar to what had already happened before in our more recent history. These were not so much difficulties of a material nature, though questions of development were also acute. In those years we had problems of factionalism, quasiliberalism and nationalism. We have also achieved numerous successes in the field of Slovenia's material, cultural and other forms of progress. We have promulgated our Constitution and by establishing it we, as a part of Yugoslavia and Yugoslav socialist self-managing society, opened up fresh prospects for human creativity and happiness.

This in advance doomed to failure the attempts of individuals who wish to devalue the significance of the League of Communists, its role in society and its ideological unity and unity of action. Kardelj's and Tito's deep conviction in the power and creativity of the people's masses was also what guided Franc Popit and all of us together and what has now been reflected in the documents of the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress when we stress that socialist self-management is the most significant achievement of the revolution and that it is taking deeper and deeper roots in the awareness and manner of work and life of our working people.

I think that we express the conviction and sentiments of us all if I tell Franc Popit personally that during the time when he was president he did very much for the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY. Marinc greeted the numerous delegations to the congress, stressing that they had had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the work, achievements and aspirations of Slovenia, which should benefit cooperation. At the end he quoted the smelting worker from the Ravne ironworks who said that much could be achieved if people were united. Yes, Marinc said, our strength lies in unity and knowledge, and one has to struggle and work for both.

Congress Ends 17 Apr

LD171800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia ended work today at 1240. After the concluding speech by Andrej Marinc, new president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, Slovene communists marked with the singing of the internationale in a festive atmosphere the end of their 3-day meeting during which they critically examined developments in the period between the two congresses and established the tasks facing communists in the next period.

Culafic Appraisal

AU171920 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Today a little after 1230, the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, the first in the series of the republican congresses, provincial conferences and the LCY congress, concluded its work. Andrej Marinc, new president of the republic Central Committee, and Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, appraised the work of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia. Relja Atanasijevic reports from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations:

In his statement for the Yugoslav radio stations, Dobroslav Culafic said:

[Begin Recording] I have very positive impressions of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia. It is evident that the congress was very well prepared and that everything was in the best order, in the best form. Comrade Popit's report, the draft resolutions and the reports of the congress commissions, which we heard today, clearly show that the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists [of Slovenia] was totally directed, totally oriented toward further developing the socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. And being thus oriented, it opened future prospects, with all of its documents and with everything that has been said here. It was clear, on the basis of everything that we have heard here, how dangerous any occurrences of wavering in this basic strategic direction of our development would be. I think that this is the greatest quality of this congress, and I am convinced that the documents of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia will significantly contribute to formulating as well as possible the basic documents of the 12th LCY Congress also. [end recording]

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, DEFENSE COUNCIL MEET 16 APR

LD162016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the Presidency and of the Council for National Defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held in Pristina today chaired by Ali Sukrija. As reported the session discussed and adopted the report of the chief inspectorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the defense preparations in the province. The program of measures and activities for the speedier and fuller training and equipping of organs and organizations in the province for work in conditions of direct war threat and in war conditions was also established.

At their session today the Presidency and the Council discussed and established the program for further expanding the system of management and command of territorial defense in the province.